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OF THE  
COURTS  
OF

*Prussia and Hannover :*

Sent to a MINISTER of  
State in *Holland*.

In which are contain'd the Characters of the  
ELECTOR of *Hannover*, now King of  
*England*; The ELECTORAL PRINCE,  
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Illustrious Family.

To which are Added,  
The Ordinances, Statutes, and Privileges of the  
Royal Academy, erected by the King of *Prussia*  
at *Berlin*.

A N D  
The Declaration of the Elector *Palatine*, in favour  
of his Protestant Subjects.

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A N

# ACCOUNT

OF THE

## COURTS

OF

Prussia and Saxony

IN THE

State of

In which are contained the names of the  
Emperor of Austria, King of  
Bavaria, The Elector of  
Duke of Saxe, and others of the  
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Printed by J. ROBERTS, in the City of London.  
Rising to the North, A. D. 1787, in the  
Year, and in the Month of May, MDCCLXXXIV.  
This bound in three parts in 1784.

( iii )

To the most Noble, *Highborn*, and  
Mighty Prince,

**C H A R L E S**

*Duke of Somerset, Marquis  
and Earl of Hertford, Viscount  
Beauchamp of Hathe, Baron Sey-  
mour of Trowbridg, Master of the  
Horse to the Queen's Majesty, and  
one of her most honorable Privy-  
Council, Chancellor of the University  
of Cambridg, and Knight of the  
most noble Order of the Garter.*

*May it please your Grace,*

**T**HO the Advantages of a  
noble Birth contribute a-  
bove all things to a ge-  
nerous Education, to inspire Men  
A 2 with

with large and elevated Thoughts, and to incite them betimes to worthy and heroic Deeds; and tho your illustrious Family is not only most signally distinguish'd in these Ilands, but likewise over all the Continent of Europe, and much further; tho it be eternally memorable in History for so often and so strenuously defending the Rights of Englishmen, for being so happily instrumental to introduce the Reformation of Religion among us, and in filling our Imperial Throne with the most belov'd and regretted of Princes: Yet these are not the Reasons why I address your Grace with this Account of two Courts you greatly respect, and which was written at the Request of another very eminent Minister.

NOR is it, my Lord, because you have acquitted your self with such universal Applause in the several



veral Posts, which were grac'd under more than one King with your management, as you still continue to do those wherein you are now intrusted by your Royal Mistriss; which things, tho deserving high Commendation, yet are common to you with som others: as there be many worthy Patriots, who share the Glory with your Grace of having faithfully serv'd the late King WILLIAM while alive, and vindicating his Memory after his Death from the meanest, falsest, and most malicious Aspersions; an evident Demonstration how affectionatly you approve his Cause, as you sincerely lov'd his Person.

NEITHER, lastly, is it for any of your excellent Qualitys, wherby I cou'd particularly recommend to the World my own Penetration and Judgment, for discovering

vering or approving them sooner than others; but I joyfully embrace this lucky Minute to pay an acknowledgment to your Grace, which Thousands want but a fit Opportunity to proclaim, I mean, for that singular **ZEAL** and **COURAGE** you have lately shown (above all others) in asserting the most divine Cause of **LIBERTY**, against those who wou'd persecute Men (obedient to our Constitution) for the sincerity of their Profession in variable Opinions, about matters of bare Speculation or indifferent Practice; against such as wou'd impiously subvert the ordinary Course of our most wise and equal Laws; against all, that in Opposition to the establish'd Succession of the House of Hanover, wou'd disturb the Tranquillity of our own, no less than prevent the stricter Conjunction of the neighboring Nation of Scotland: thus  
most

most ungratefully endeavoring to molest the Reign of the best of Queens, who so earnestly desires, and so triumphantly procures the *Good and Happiness of all her People.*

PERMIT me to tell you, my Lord, that no History can instance the Place, where the Nobles were more solidly and effectually popular in a free Government, than they are at this present in England: for who among us is or can be ignorant of their tender Concern for her Majesty's Allys and the Protestant Line? their hearty Zeal against France, and the pretended JAMES the Third? their so firmly maintaining the just Liberty of the Subject, and the lawful Prerogative of the Prince? their solicitous Care in preserving the ordinary Course of Justice, both in the several Countys, and in the solemn Tribunals of Westminster-Hall? their impartial

trial detecting such Abuses as have insensibly crept into many Branches of the Administration? their prudent defeating the villanous Conspiracys (whether at home or abroad) against her Majesty's Person and Government? their encouraging of Trade, promoting of Industry, rewarding Merit, and punishing Offenders?

FOR these most general Benefits (express'd in so many Addresses, Resolutions, Speeches, and Representations, of incomparable Force, Politeness, and Eloquence) they are no less admir'd and reverenc'd, than for their vigorous Efforts to have them put in due Execution. In these and many other particulars, the Eys of all Men are peculiarly fixt on your Grace, as their principal Spring and Mover: the impotent Envy and Detraction of the worst, being amply overbalanc'd



balanc'd by the unbounded Love  
and Praises of the best.

BUT that I may no longer  
unwillingly interrupt your noble  
Designs, so advantageous to our  
Queen and Country, so seasonable  
and necessary for the welfare of Eu-  
rope, and so truly glorious to your  
own Name and Posterity, I shall  
only add, that, with the most pro-  
found Respect and Gratitude; I am,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most faithful,  
most humble, and most  
obedient Servant,

J. TOLAND.

# The PREFACE.

1. **W**HEN I was last at the Court of Prussia, I sent the following Relations to Holland in a familiar and negligent Stile, as Letters are usually written, and in a different Language from ours. Now that they are thought fit to be made public, I have with the utmost exactness express'd my Originals; not only as to the very Manner, but likewise in reference to the Contents, which in both are perfectly the same: for as in altering or omitting any thing I cou'd not be just to the Truth; so for adding nothing at present (tho never so material) I want not my Reasons, among which I reckon it the least, that hereafter I may gratify the curious with a much larger Account of the same and other Places.

2. **CERTAIN** Terms (but very few) which are promiscuously us'd in both Languages, as Menagery, Cascades, and the like, I have left as I found 'em; tho in som others, the better to be understood, I dispens'd with Custom: and thus a jet d'eau (for example) I have literally but coarsly translated a Spout. More Instances of this nature may occur; but this is a matter that, as I have little practis'd it, gives me yet less trouble.

3. **THE** Person with whom I corresponded knew my Entertainment so well, and how I far'd in every place, that I needed not to speak much of my self, as Travellers commonly do; and the little I have said was unavoidably occasion'd by the Nature and Order of the Narrative I have made according to his Instructions, without any View or Permission at that time to print it. But I assure those who may be displeas'd at my receiving any Honor

## The Preface.

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*Honor or Favors from Persons so highly dignify'd, that tho I have som Reason to think the better of my self for it, yet I think not the worse of any others.*

4. *MANY* who were ne'er abroad, and have form'd very odd Notions to themselves of all other States and Princes, will be ready to accuse me of Flattery; and som others will be apt to believe, that Obligations from Superiors may gain upon a Man sometimes to represent things in a better Light than they deserve, tho without any design of imposing on the Public: but taking wholly on my self all the Reflections I have made, I appeal for matters of Fact to the English who have bin at both Courts since the Act of Succession; and they are not a few of all Qualitys, Conditions, and Partys. Judgments it's true may differ; and God forbid that in this particular any Man shou'd be abridg'd of his Liberty. Som therefore may probably condemn what I so much approve in the Buildings, Inscriptions, Statues, and Medals of one Prince; while they, who admire all these, may dislike what I yet more approve in the political, religious, and domestic Maxims of another Prince. But I desire not to be misunderstood, since they are only the bare Facts that I recommend to every one's Consideration; and that I think my self but one of many Judges, without expecting any deference to my Opinion.

5. *AS* to the Title of Royal Highness which I give in these Letters to the Princess SOPHIA Electress Dowager of Hanover, the Person to whom I wrote them dos the same, not merely as she's the presumptive Successor of the English Throne, but rather as being the Daughter of a Prince who was acknowledg'd by the Nations of England and Holland for King of Bohemia. The Ministers of som foreign Princes (who own'd her Father for no more than Elector Palatin,) use the same Stile, and I have seen

seen the Letters of som Princes themselves directed to her Royal Highness: but, few People doing it in England because she's not so nam'd in our Liturgy, I wou'd inform the Reader, that it was not out of Ignorance or Inadvertence I gave her that Title, but from Persuasion and Example.

6. I HAVE subjoin'd, as a proper Appendix to these Papers, the Oath for abjuring the pretended JAMES the Third, and all other Pretenders whatsoever; and also the Clause that makes it High-Treason to write or speak, or to commit any other overt Act, against the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover. They are Pieces of which no body ought to be ignorant, which way soever their Inclinations may be fixt: and perhaps by this Conveyance, they may fall into the Hands of many that never read them.

7. FOR the rest, I have bin so scrupulous in giving these Letters as they were first written, that I have left them sign'd with my Surname only, according to a prevailing Custom in those Countrys. The same Reason kept me from making large Additions (as now without suspicion of Flattery I might) to the Queen of Prussia's unequal'd Character, that Sheet being sent me to revise the very Day I receiv'd the most surprizing News of her Majesty's Death. And this is all I have to premonish the Reader.

---

E R R A T A.

PAGE 12. Line 3. for Quarters read Wards. P. 18. l. 5. for first r. third. P. 23. l. 28. for hinder r. further. P. 32. l. 13. for Park and r. Park, and. P. 35. l. 26. for Dessau r. Anhalt-Dessau. P. 51. l. 17. after Bokkenberg, add or Brokkenberg and Blocksberg. P. 53. l. 4. after Lodges add or Stalls. P. 60. l. 26. for Englishman r. English-Gentleman. P. 70. l. 12. in the Morea was a mistake for his Brother who was there.



( 1 )

A

# RELATION

SENT FROM

*Berlin to the Hague,*

*August 18. N. S. 1702.*

S I R,

1. **T**HE same Light of Reason that forbids us to flatter Vice, dos always oblige us to be just to Virtue: and therefore a Man, who has the Happiness to appertain to a free Country, will never fear the Censure of the envious or the interested, no more than the Displeasure of Princes or their Ministers; provided all that he advances be justify'd by incontestable Facts, that he relates them in a manner becoming the Persons
- B
- and

and the Subject of his Discourse; and that the things speak better of themselves, than he was capable to describe them by his Pen. As from such a one, prepare your self, SIR, to hear sometimes certain Reflections or Observations that will not please every Body, tho they may not be ungrateful to you, nor in their nature impertinent. I promis'd at my departure to send you some Remarks on the King of Prussia's Country, on his Government, his Court, and his numerous Houses. This I shall do at present in a general way, begging your Patience, till I be able to enter into a greater detail, when I shall have more insight and less business.

2. BUT first I must satisfy the last Question you were pleas'd to propose to me, why the Inns and Public Houses of Entertainment, on the great Roads in Westphalia, and some other Parts of Germany, are so ill provided with Beds, Provisions, and most things for accommodating Travellers and Strangers? The reason of it is, that the Country is not near so well peopl'd, nor the Ways so much frequented by Passengers, as in England and Holland. With us, you know, the Citys, Burroughs, and Villages,

Villages, being so thick sown and so near one another, there is always a great number of Persons passing and repassing, and the very Neighbourhood is an Inticement for many to go from home; besides that Trade is the Cause, that Crouds of People, who have a mutual Dependence on each other, are continually beating the Road. Add to this, that our Stage-Coaches, Waggon, Boats, and other Carriages, are not only very regular in their Turns, but that, counting one time with another, they are generally fill'd with Passengers. The Innkeepers therefore are careful to provide whatever may serve for the Convenience, Pleasure, or Necessity of all Kinds and Ranks of People, being certain of receiving the Money they have laid out with considerable Profit. And if it shou'd happen somtimes (as it cannot but do) that there is not Company enough to consume what they dress, yet they are at no loss; for besides what the Family eats of it, and what they can sell to their poorer Neighbors, they get themselves sufficiently reimburs'd by the next Comers, in which Art the Innkeepers of England and Holland are the most experienc'd Masters in the World.

3. NOW, on the contrary, in these Parts of Germany which you have specify'd, the Country not being peopl'd a fifth part, there being little or no Trade, and very few Travellers, there is not a Prospect of Gain enough to make the Innkeepers furnish their Houses with Beds or Utensils, nor to lay up any Store of good Provisions, nor ever to dress a Bit of Meat beforehand: so that a Man is very happy if he meets with clean Straw wheron to sleep, without expecting Sheets or Coverings; and he has no great reason to complain if he gets any thing to eat, tho without the Service of Plates, Forks, or Napkins. He must be content to have the Cows, Swine, and Poultry for his Fellow-Lodgers, and to go in at the same Passage that the Smoak comes out, for there's no other vent for it but the Door; which makes Foreigners commonly say, that the People in Westphalia enter their Houses by the Chimny. This is the reason why their Beef and Hams are so finely prepar'd and ripen'd; for the Fireplace being backwards, the Smoak must spread over all the House before it gets to the Door, which makes every thing within of a russet or sable Color, not excepting



excepting the Hands and Faces of the meaner sort. Thus what we many times attribute to Art, is only the effect of Ignorance or Chance. But as to the badness of their Entertainment I must add, that the People of Condition who travel are very uncertain, having Relays of their own; and that those, who go by the Post-Waggon, are seldom at much Expence. But were there as many People on the Road, or that their Arrival were any thing regular, I make no manner of doubt, but that in proportion they wou'd be as well treated as with us; which really happens in all Parts of Germany, where the Country is more populous or more frequented. But then you must pay a better Price than in those Places which are thinly inhabited; tho I am not to instruct you, SIR, that the dearness of certain things is not always so much a sign of their scarcity, as of the abundance of other things, especially Men and Mony. But whether this mighty want of People, and consequently of all the Fruits of Industry, be owing to the badness of the Country, which yet is not the worst I ever saw, for 'tis a much richer Soil and better water'd than Scotland; or whether it be owing to the arbitrary Administration

nistration of the Governors, who (provided they enrich themselves) neither have any Concern for the ease and welfare of their Subjects, nor consequently any true Knowledge of Traffick, Improvement of Land, or Political Oeconomy: which of these, I say, or whether any of them be the Cause, I will not determin, as not being so desir'd by you, and believing I shou'd take upon me to teach my Master.

4. AS for what regards Robbers and Highway-men, how they have bin exterminated out of these Countrys, and by what Regulations they are kept from breaking out again, I shall take another time to give you my Reasons or my Opinion: but now I will delay no longer to communicat to you those Remarks you have so much press'd me to send concerning the Court and Country of his Majesty the King of Prussia. I may truly say, that, without asking Questions of any Body, a Traveller may distinguish this Country by most sensible effects, as soon as he enters it. The Highways are here kept in better Order than elsewhere, the Posts are more regular, public Carriages are more expeditious; and wherever the Ways divide themselves,

selves, there are strong Pillars erected, with as many pointing Arms as there are Roads, bearing, in Letters cut or painted, the Names of the next Stage, and telling the number of Miles to that Place, as well as from the last out of which you set forth. And this method is exactly observ'd throout all his Majesty's Dominions, which are so large and numerous, extending from his Dutchy of Cleves on your Confines, all the way cross the Empire to the Kingdom of Poland. Having come to Berlin this Year by the way of Hamburgh, as the last Year from Hanover; and having seen not only Halberstadt, Magdenburg, and Brandenburg on the one side, but likewise several smaller Citys, Burroughs, and numberless Villages on the one and the other side; I presently took notice, that (besides the Ways) all the Churches as well of the Country as of the Towns were kept in so good a repair as I never saw the like, being most of 'em newly plaister'd, whiten'd, or adorn'd in som other manner; the Church-yards being inclos'd with durable Walls of Stone or Brick, the Gates being generally large, and many new Steeples rais'd, not inferiour to the old ones: but whether in being lately built from the  
Ground,

Ground, or in being repair'd and beautify'd, I cou'd not remark one Church that was defective in any thing. I say this of the Churches both of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, for they have their Church-yards, Steeples, Bells, and such other things alike; and not as with you in Holland, or with us in England, where the tolerated Churches have not those Marks of Honor (as I may call them) or where the Poverty or Modesty of the Congregations dos not affect them. You may perceive by this instance, how great a regard the King has to the Beauty of public Buildings, no less than for the Conveniences of public Worship. And indeed all the Roads, Statues, Fountains, Edifices, and other Structures belonging to the Public, ought to be every where magnificent, as well as kept in good Order; in both which respects England comes mighty short of Holland. These are not only an Ornament to a Country, and the Indications of a noble Spirit and great Wealth, of Wisdom and Frugality in the Magistrats; but even the meanest of the vulgar are fond of such things, not merely as fine Objects that make delightful Impressions on their Senses, but they consider them likewise



## Court of Prussia.

9

as their own Property (which certainly they are) in common with all those, who contribute to their founding or preservation: just in the same manner that the Street belongs no less to a Cobler than to a Duke; and they value themselves accordingly.

5. EXCEPTING the Places about the Capital City of Berlin, (which is situated in a very sandy Territory, and too much cover'd with Woods) the Country is at least twice as well peopl'd, and in many Parts a great deal more than Westphalia. I met many more Passengers on the Road, I perceiv'd all Men employ'd about some business or other; and I saw several Trades and Manufactures as I past along; every thing being at once in a perpetual motion, and yet the whole enjoying a most profound repose. You have too accurat a knowledg of Nature, SIR, to admit of any hazard in the Universe, being fully perswaded that every Effect has its natural and necessary Cause: and I make no question but you'll confess with me, that all these things are produc'd by the gentle, wise, and watchful Government of the late Elector, and of the present King, who can never do  
C better

better than scrupulously to follow the Lessons of so great a Master; and in reality he has surpass them on many accounts, which I shall show to you as the proper Occasions may offer themselves.

6. THERE is no Prince that more successfully practises those Maxims which to the ignorant seem contradictory, but without which nevertheless there cou'd be no Society or Government; and we may say, that God himself preserves the World by the Oppositions of Heat and Cold, of Gravity and Levity, of hard and fluid Bodys, whence proceeds the admirable Harmony of all things. Thus a Prince ought to be mild himself, while his Laws are severe; he must be impartial towards his Subjects, yet distinguish Merit; and moderat in his Imposts, but lawfully exacting all that is requisite for the good of the State. In a word, you'll never see a great number of People, where there is not a manifest safety for their Persons and Possessions; a Consumption at Home for the Productions of their Industry or their Lands, and a Market for the same things abroad, which makes them of course to be exported to foren

foren Countrys, and other necessary Goods to be imported thence in exchange, or, what gives us the Ballance of Trade, Mony. Where these things are seen, one may not more infallibly conclude Smoak to be a sign of Fire, than that the Sovereign is religiously observant of the Laws, a Preserver of Liberty, an Incourager of Arts, a Protector of the good, a Punisher of the bad, and that he believes his Revenues more secure in the Purses of his Subjects than in his own Treasury: for those Princes that require too much of their Subjects, will get nothing in a small time; whereas such as limit themselves to what is necessary, will never want an Overplus in case of need. But where to find many of this sort among the Despotic Princes of our Time, is an Inquiry no less difficult, than nice and dangerous.

7. ALL those Effects I have bin relating to you of the Justice, Moderation, and Prudence of King FREDERIC, are literally true, and they appear every where; but no where in greater Lustre, than in his ordinary Residence of Berlin. This City, which is indifferently spacious, but extremely fine, is divided into two

principal Parts, wherof the first, which is the old Town, is again subdivided into three ~~wards~~<sup>wards</sup>, namely Berlin, Colen, and the Werder. The new Town, which is likewise begun to be fortify'd, is one part of it call'd Friderickstadt, and the other part Dorotheestadt, from the Names of the late Elector and Electress; so that the whole City consists of five Wards, not to mention the Suburbs. The Streets are very large and noble, much better pav'd than is usual in Germany, and planted in most parts of the Town with Rows of Trees as in your Provinces, which serves for profit as much as for pleasure, tho little practis'd in England. There are fine Canals that cross and separat the several Wards, with Draw-Bridges after the model of those in Holland, and as handsome. The new Houses are mostly built after the best Taste of Architecture, being generally beautify'd on the outside, and not always ill-furnish'd within; the few old Houses that remain, being in respect of the others as ragged and deform'd Dwarfs compar'd with gentile and proper Men.

8. THERE are in this City many things worthy the Curiosity of Strangers.



gers. In the Palace is a Library, which has an annual Fund to augment and to maintain it. The Books are well chosen, numerous, and in good case; yet it wants much of being equal to the Library at Wolfembuttel, tho it might receive a noble addition by his Excellency Baron SPANHEIM's Books, which the King has purchas'd, and are kept apart in the Chancery. No other account needs to be given of them, when they are known to have bin collected by that incomparable Antiquary, polite Scholar, and approv'd Statesman. Near to the Royal Library is a Cabinet of Rarities, which may be properly call'd a rich Treasure, containing many wonderful effects of Nature and Art, such as are not easily seen in other Courts; to which must be join'd his Majesty's curious Collection of Medals, of both which a particular account may be seen in several Volumes, already publish'd, of Monsieur BERGER's *Thesaurus Brandenburgicus*. The Moderns have produc'd nothing that exceeds the Equestrian Statue, which by Order of the King is elevated to the Honor of his illustrious Father (the greatest General of the former Age) on the fine Bridge of square Stone, which his Majesty has  
caus'd

caus'd to be built over a Branch of the Spré. The Man and the Horse are one intire piece, which was cast at once; it weighs 3000 Quintals of Metal, and cost forty thousand Crowns. The Pedestrian Statue for his Majesty resembles him very much, and is to be set up in the Area of the Arsenal, which is almost finish'd, in the Quarter call'd the Werder. It is a massy square Building, where Architecture and Expence, where Convenience and Ornament have not bin dealt by a scanty Hand, and where of a great part is already stor'd with very fair pieces of Artillery and other Arms, which are kept in good order.

9. NEAR to the Arsenal is a Sluce, formerly of Timber, but now wholly of wrought Stone, and accompany'd with a large wet Dock, which may well be call'd the Port of Berlin, by reason of the great number of Vessels that are seen constantly there, either going up or coming down, without reckoning the Boats of the City: for this River is join'd by an artificial Canal to the Oder, so that there is a free Navigation for small Craft, from Silesia across all Germany, till the Spré emptys it self into the Havel; and till this last flows

flows at Havelberg into the Elb, whereby it communicates it self with the Ocean. With very little charge there might a Passage be made between the Oder and the Danube, at least a good part of the way; and the Land-Carriage of the rest wou'd signify little, the whole not exceeding twenty Leagues. Thus not only the Trade of Hungary might be carry'd on this way, but likewise of a good part of the Levant, besides many other Advantages; among which I reckon it not the least, that if by the Conjunction of France and Spain we shou'd com to be shut out of the Mediterranean Sea (which is a case I firmly trust will never happen) or that a Toll shou'd be exacted of all other Nations at the Strait's Mouth, like that of the King of Denmark on the Sound of the Baltic Sea, then the English and Dutch might bring home a great quantity of their Turkey Merchandize by this Passage. I know the Remedy will be thought worse than the Disease, since the King of Prussia is not sole Master from the Danube to the Northern Ocean, and every great and petty Prince wou'd demand so many acknowledgements, as might not only much lessen the Profit, but likewise prey upon the Stock.

This

This is a Case that I hope will never need to be nicely examin'd, and my Design is only to indicat a Passage that may not yet be known to you, and so leave you to make what use of it you think fit. All the Dominions of his Prussian Majesty, as well inland as maritim, are excellently water'd with navigable Rivers (which makes the Circulation, if not the Soul of Commerce) as the Rhine, the Maese, the Weser, the Elb, the Hagel, the Havel, the Wenter, the Oder, the Vistula, the Pregel, and several others: besides that his Kingdom of Prussia, and his Dutchy of Pomerania, take up a great part of the Coast of the Baltic Sea, and ly extremely convenient for Traffick, as they drive a pretty considerable one, which by right management might be vastly improv'd.

10. BUT to return to Berlin, upon the Reparation of the Sluce (which I mention'd to you before) the King has caus'd a fine Medal to be struck, and likewise another to commemorat the Additions, Fortifications, and Ornaments, by which he has render'd this City remarkable, and to eternize the Arts and Commerce which he has therein so happily settl'd. I never saw a nobler Medal



Medal, than that which was struck on his taking upon him the Royal Title and Dignity; for 'tis a common mistake that the Emperor made him King, whatever Consent he might give together with other Princes, since in Prussia his Majesty is independent of all Power but that of God. The Reverse of this Medal is Justice crowning her self, with a Motto very proper for the Thing and the Occasion, *Suum cuique, To every Person his own.* Another Medal I saw (whereof the Reverse is a HARPOCRATES) to denote the Zeal and Secrecy with which he assisted the Prince of Orange and the States of Holland in the Britannic Expedition, or in the late most glorious, seasonable, and never to be forgotten Revolution, which strictly intitles him to our Gratitude and Respect. There is also a Medal in Honor of the Prince Royal, and more than one for the Queen's Majesty; the Reverse of the last of which is a JUNO dandling a CUPID on her Knee, with these words,

*In una sede morantur  
Majestas & Amor.*

that is,

*Love and Majesty in one agree.*

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Here I take occasion, SIR, to tell you, that in this regard there is no Prince at present in Europe, who has a nobler and greater Soul than FREDERIC the ~~King~~ 3. If the antient Romans cou'd return again to the World, they wou'd be amaz'd to find Barbarism overspread all their belov'd Italy, while the Arts and Sciences flourish in the midst of Germany, which in their time was little else but immense Forests and Marshes, the Receptacles of a savage and unpolish'd People, tho warlike, brave, and free. But above all they wou'd justly extol and admire the King of Prussia's Genius, who is inflam'd with those same refin'd Passions, that made or preserv'd the Glory of their own most celebrated Heroes. Like them he understands, he loves, he erects public Buildings, Statues, Aqueducts; he strikes Medals to celebrate the Occasion and to perpetuat the Example of Events; and makes significant Inscriptions every where, in imitation of those great Men. Such as dislike his Majesty's Conduct in some other matters (for what Prince is there exempt from Enemies or Detractors any more than privat Persons?) must needs in these things unwillingly commend him, because they are good in them-

themselves, and notorious Facts known to so many as makes it impossible to conceal or deny them. There is yet another Statue of his Majesty actually preparing, which will be an extraordinary Piece of Workmanship. The Design is almost Gigantic, and it is to be the Ornament of a new Gate which will be call'd the Royal Gate, whence the Street is likewise to derive its Name. But another time I may send you a more ample Description of it, with the many Figures of Stone that are to embellish and accompany it.

II. IN the Quarter of Berlin, peculiarly so call'd, there is near the Wall of the Town a stately Amphitheatre for the fighting and bawling of Bears, Lions, Bulls, Urochsen which are the Uri of the Antients, and of other wild and fierce Beasts, of which a good Number is always kept underneath in their Dens. Tho the old Stables near the Palace are very large, yet he has built others in the new Town, which may be properly call'd magnificent, and are often mistaken by Strangers for some great Minister's Palace. They are divided into two Courts, and nine Pavilions in equal distances. Over head is

the Academy of the Painters, of the Learned, and of all the gentile Arts which are much encourag'd here; and there is likewise rais'd a conspicuous Observatory for Astronomers. This gave occasion to a Person, who had no great opinion of the Men of Letters in this Academy, to tell the King that he did very well to lodg his Horses and his Asses together. 'Tis for those Gentlemen so to distinguish themselves by their valuable Productions, as to make this Reflection to pass in the World for nothing but a Jest. Now of all the Curiosities of Berlin, the most principal is the new Royal Palace, which is a building and very forward in the Quarter of Colen, on the same Ground where the old Castle stood. I shall not enter into particulars, out of which I cou'd not extricate my self a long time; nor will I take this opportunity (tho a most proper one) to shew you my Skill in Architecture, and that I have read all the Commentators on VITRUVIUS. 'Tis better to say nothing on such a Subject, than not to say enough. But, till I can procure the Plan of it, I shall only inform you, that notwithstanding you have travel'd very far, yet you never saw any thing more exact, commodious, or stately;  
tho



tho I confess you have bin in one or two that might be more capacious, but then they were less regular. In short, the other Palaces of Europe that have had so many Kings successively to enlarge, adorn, or repair them, are like to become obscure, and to serve for a foil to that of the first Christian King of Prussia; as his very Crown and Scepter, by the Number, Splendor, and Value of their precious Stones, have already eclips'd all theirs. There are those who blame this Profusion of Diamonds, and think they might be better improv'd than thus to ly in dead stock: but tho the difference between Princes and privat Men be a sufficient Answer, yet 'tis not my business to enter into the Reasons of such things, but to give to you, SIR, a true Relation of Fact.

12. THE Citizens, in imitation of the Father of the Country, go on with new Buildings every day in all Quarters of the Town, each of 'em striving to outvy the rest; so that in a few Years Berlin will be one of the finest Citys that can be seen. Divers sorts of Manufactures are there in a most thriving Condition, as curious Works in Gold and Silver, in polish'd Steel and in  
Glas;

Glass; as also light Stuffs, coarse Cloths; Stockins, with several other things. And really it cannot well be otherwise; for, besides the good Order, Justice, and Moderation, which I mention'd before as the natural and general Causes of these Effects, we ought not to forget three particular things that have highly contributed therto. I give the first place to that great number of French Refugees, and other persecuted Protestants, who have found here a most assur'd Protection and Sanctuary, together with extraordinary Privileges and Immunities, which must needs attract the favor of Heaven, as well as beget the temporal Consequences which naturally result from thence; for the more People, the more Consumption and Commerce, and therefore the more Riches, Revenues, and Soldiers. This is so true, that in the space of a few Years after this General Naturalization, the Incoms of the Post-Office, and all the several Excises, brought into the Treasury double what they us'd to do; the number of Houses increas'd prodigiously, and Bills of Exchange were much easier paid than formerly. At the beginning perhaps these things were little design'd, and Religion alone was the Motive; but once that the  
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Consequences were perceiv'd, nothing has bin omitted to improve the Advantages, and som other Princes of Germany begin to follow the Example: but their Projects are sure to miscarry, if the Liberty and Privileges they give be not equal to those of the Natives here, or if they overcharge their Subjects or their Industry with Taxes when they find 'em begin to thrive. The Second thing is that intire Liberty of Conscience which all good Christians enjoy in this place, and throout all his Majesty's Territorys; which to the Inhabitants yields a secure and agreeable Dwelling, as it invites Strangers to settle among them, having nothing to fear about their Souls, no more than concerning their Bodys or Possessions. The Lutherans and the Calvinists live amicably together, notwithstanding the Efforts of designing Neighbors to break their Concord. Their Churches, I told you, were without all Marks of Distinction; and they are themselves indifferently prefer'd to Civil and Military Offices, according to their Merit or Recommendation, without any Brands of Infamy or Distrust on either side, to ~~hinder~~ and in-  
 large instead of lessening and healing their Breaches. Tho the King is himself a Calvinist, yet the National Religion in most  
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of his Dominions is that of the Lutherans, and their Churches are paid by the Revenues appropriated to this purpose; while those of the Calvinists are supported by voluntary Contributions, excepting such as particularly belong to the Court. Yet in most Places the Calvinists have better Livings than the Lutherans; and since the Distinction is solely confin'd to the Clergy, without a Layman's getting or losing any thing in his Honor or Profit by professing either Religion, 'tis very probable that they have fewer Hypocrites than where it is beneficial or detrimental to be of a certain Sect: and there is Demonstration, that, supposing the Ministers of any side shou'd grow uneasy, they cou'd never draw the Laity into their Quarrel, who have already a full Liberty of worshipping God according to the Dictates of their Conscience; and in temporal Concerns they wou'd risk a certainty for an uncertainty, merely to gratify the Ambition of a Priest, which no wise Man will ever do, no more than any good Man can expect it. However the King omits nothing to unite all his Subjects, not by Incapacitys, Force, or Disgrace, but by Evangelical Persuasion, by the Tenderness of a common Father, and



and by representing the small Importance of their Differences. The Third and last thing is the great number of Houses which his Majesty builds in several Places for his own Use, but especially in the Neighborhood of Berlin, which makes an ample Compensation to this City for the barrenness of its Soil: and to these three Causes it is, that in a particular manner I attribute the sensible improvement of the Brandenburg Dominions and of the City of Berlin within the compass of a few Years.

13. I KNOW very well som Men of no contemptible Judgment are of Opinion, that it were more advisable not to build so many Houses, and to confine the Expence of them all to two or three, which wou'd render 'em more magnificent than those of any other German Prince. But besides that the King can furnish Mony enough to make two or three of his Houses as magnificent as he pleases (setting apart every Year, as he actually dos, 150000 Crowns towards his Buildings) his Subjects do likewise receive therby considerable Profits, both by their Labor, and by the Materials they furnish, for which they are punctually paid. This makes Mony circulat in the  
E Country,

Country, and seems to be one of his Majesty's principal Views. There is not a Prince in the World, and it may be few privat Persons, that understands better than him the Charms and Pleasures of a Country Life; which were so much belov'd, prais'd, and cultivated by the great Men of Antiquity. This appears not only by the Time and Diversions he employs there, but likewise by the several Situations, the different Furniture, by the Distances and Structure of his Houses. They are most neatly kept, as becomes a Prince; and so compleatly provided according to their various Bulk or Uses, that nothing is ever remov'd from one House to another, each having whatever is fit for it self, without excepting even the Services of Gold and Silver Plate, which I am inform'd is a thing that cannot be said of any other Prince in Europe. I shall now speak a word to you concerning each of these.

14. THE first I saw is Oranieburg, begun by the late Elector for the Electress's Pleasure, call'd after the Name of her Family, and situated in a Country that much resembles Holland. There is near it a small City of the same Name,

Name, and all around are eternal Meadows, water'd and divided by many Canals drawn out of the Hagel; and they are bounded by Woods, across which are cut several long Vistas, some of them reaching even to other Houses. It consists at present of two Courts, the Body of the House or the principal part being in the middle; his Majesty having augmented it by almost one half, and added several Ornaments to it in Honor of his Mother, as appears from a Latin Inscription that stands over the great Door. The Garden is very large, and furnish'd with Statues, Fountains, Obelisks, Grottos, a Vole-ry, an Orangery, and another little House some paces further call'd the Favorite, where the King may conveniently ly when he pleases. There is a Menagery a building, also a Hermitage, and all that depends on all these. The Spout in the great Stair-case mounts forty six foot, and is yet exceeded by another in the Garden, both being supply'd by most costly Water-works rais'd on the River-Side in a spacious Flat, where there is not the least Eminence to assist them. But the Gallery and Cabinet of Porcelain or China-Ware (containing likewise numberless Gems, antique  
E 2 Heads,

Heads, Seals, and the like) is a Wonder that has not the like elsewhere. I don't believe the Emperor of China can show a greater Diversity, and he is the only Prince that can equal the Quantity. Nothing more agreeably entertains the Sight. The Order of 'em is admirable, and shows the methodical Genius of the King, who has rang'd them so finely in Pyramids, Obelisks, Pillars, and into all the Forms and Figures conceivable, from the smallest Curiosities to Jars and other Vessels of a prodigious size. The Wainscot (if I may so call it) of these Rooms is of pure Looking-Glass, which by the Reflection of so many Rarities produces a charming Spectacle, the Moldings and Frames being exquisitely gilt and painted. From Berlin to this Place are four German Miles, distinguish'd by so many Pedestals of hewn Stone, with their proper Numbers and Inscriptions, in imitation of the milliary Stones of the antient Romans; but these last were erected at the end of every thousand Paces.

15. THE same Distance and the same milliary Stones are found between Berlin and Potsdam, lying in an Island about four Leagues in Circumference, form'd by  
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by the Spré and the Havel. There is also here a Town of the same Name, environ'd with Hillocks, Coppicewoods, Groves, and Forests. One day it will be made a lovely Place, for the new Gate of a consummat Architecture will tempt his Majesty to conform the rest of the House to it, tho at this present it be truly Royal. There is likewise a new Plan made for the Garden, and on the other side of the River they are contriving of Cascades from a considerable Height over against the House, which seems to confirm my Prediction. A quarter of a League from thence there is a fine Menagery, where is kept the greatest number of Pheasants I ever saw. You see there many strange Birds, with other rare and exotic Animals: but the little Indian Goats, scarce bigger than our Rabbits, pleas'd me above all the rest. The Ile is diversify'd with thick Forests, flat Medows, and delightful Fields. About the middle of it stands the Pleasure-House and Garden of Bornheim, where grows the best Fruit of the Royal Gardens, as the King himself was pleas'd to tell me; for tho I went thither one Morning to view it, the Gardener did not vouchsafe to offer me as much as a Peach, but the complaints of every

every body else persuaded me it was no particular Slight. From a gentle Hill near that place you enjoy a most agreeable Prospect from one end of the Island to the other; you see the Conjunction of the two Rivers, and many Villages. Postdam is almost mid-way between two lesser Houses belonging to his Majesty, well furnish'd as they are all, and very deliciously situated. Kapput being a small League lower, the River becomes much larger, and forms a sort of a Lake from thence to Postdam; and tho Kleiniken be half a League higher towards Berlin, yet the River is there as large as at Kapput, by reason of the Confluence of several Waters, and the Division of the Spré and the Havel: so that the King may divert himself in his Yachts from Postdam to either of these Houses as he finds himself dispos'd.

16. IN the Neighborhood of Berlin there are several other Houses, wherof I shall make no particular Description, as Faarlandt, Fridericsfeldt, Rosendaal, Keppenich, Rhudau, Blankensfeldt, Meynderhausen, Hoppengaarden, and Belvedere. 'Tis at Schoonhausen, within a League of Berlin, that the King does  
ordi.

ordinarily reside during the Summer-Season. The House is very convenient, the Gardens are handsom enough; and I have no where in Germany seen greener Borders, Walks, and Parterres. The King has yet several other Houses, as one at Tangermunden, and another lately built in the City of Magdenburg, facing the great Place before the Dome or Cathedral Church, and over against the Citadel, which is divided from it by the Elb. I have nothing to say about the Castle of Cleves, nor his Houses in Prussia, or in any of his other Dominions, where I have never bin; but of all these Places so commodious, or sumptuous, or agreeable, the small House of Fridericsdaal, within a League of Oranienburg, is the most to my fancy, as it is the most regularly built of all the rest, and after the Model of Marli, the King himself being the Architect. To retire with a select Company, or to be alone among variety of Books, Fridericsdaal is the Place I wou'd prefer before any other. Here the King is a Husbandman, having a mighty pretty Farm and a neat Dairy, manag'd by Suissers, who make as good Butter and Cheese as in their own Mountains. The Kitchen is furnish'd after the Dutch manner with Delf-

**Delf-ware.** There is nothing more truly of a Country Taſt; and I may juſtly ſay that all his Maſteſty's Houſes are each of them accommodated to ſom particular Pleaſures, to the ſeveral Seasons, or to different Scenes of Affairs.

17. **THE** Queen ſpends much of her Time in a Palace which is not yet finiſh'd on the Banks of the Spré, near the Village of Lutzelburg, whence it takes its Name, and within a little League of Berlin, from which you go to it all the way thro a Park, and in a Treckſchuit or Draw-boat by Water. Altho I ſpeak of it after all the reſt, yet it is far from being the laſt either in Capaciouſneſs, or Regularity, or Magnificence. The Garden, which lys between the Houſe and the River, will be one of the fineſt (in proportion to its Extent) of all Germany, and it is not eaſily ſurpaſs'd already in your Country. But as nothing is yet brought to Perfection here, I ſhall not at preſent ſend you a more particular Deſcription, tho there is no room to doubt but in a little time it will be a charming Place, under the direction of **SOPHIA CHARLOTTE**, the moſt beautiful Princeſs of her Time, and who is ſecond to no Perſon in the Juſtneſs of her Thoughts, the Delicacy



Delicacy of Expressions, or the Graces of Conversation. Her Reading is infinite, and she is conversant in all manner of Subjects; nor is She more admir'd for her inimitable Wit, than for her exact Knowledg of the most abstruse parts of Philosophy: and (without flattering her high Dignity in the least) I must freely own that I never heard Objections more pertinently made, the Sophistry of an Argument quicker detected, nor either the difficulty or weakness of any Opinion more easily penetrated by any other in my whole Life. No Body better understands the Art of giving an improving Relish to all Entertainments; but her favorit Diversion is Music, and one must judg as well of it as her Majesty (which is not easily don) to love it with a Passion equal to her's. She plays to Perfection on the Harpsichord, which she practises every day: she sings finely; and the famous BONONCINI, one of the greatest Masters alive, told me, that her Compositions are most exact. She loves to see Strangers, and to inform her self of all that's worthy or remarkable in their several Countryes; and she has so just an Idea of Government, that in all Germany they call her the Republican  
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Queen. All that's gay and polite resort to her Court, where you may see a complete Harmony between what most of the World believe to be contrary if not extremes, I mean Learning and Mirth. As for her Person she's not very tall, but somewhat too plump: all her Features are extremely regular, her Complexion fair and lively, her Eyes blue, and her Hair Coal-black. She loves to have handsome Women about her, and most of her Maids of Honor are such. The Prince Royal her only Child (for the Princess Royal, marry'd to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, the King had by his first Wife of the House of Bareith) the young Prince, I say, is lodg'd in an Apartment of the Palace at Berlin, and has yet no House for himself but Westerhausen for hunting. Nature has join'd to the Masculin Air of the future Hero, all the Beauty and Modesty of Virgins; for he is truly a most lovely Prince, very mild and affable, having a good Understanding, curious to know every thing, and not without Application to his Studys under Count DHONA, who is his Governor. I often saw him ride the great Horse, and perform his other Exercises with great Approbation. He's rather too low for his  
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his Age, and inclin'd to be fat, tho very proper in all his make; but provided he be preserv'd from the Contagion of Flatterers, and such other Corrupters of young Princes, it matters not much for a shape. His Name is FREDERIC WILLIAM, and he begins his fifteenth Year, as the King does his forty sixth, and the Queen is about ending her thirty fourth, being \* born the second of October, N. S. 1668.

18. BEFORE I quite leave the Article of Houses, I must tell you, that when I went to Stettin in the Swedish Pomerania, I paid my duty to Prince PHILIP the King's next Brother, at his House in Schwedt upon the Oder, where I staid several days. 'Tis a sweet place, not only from the Neighborhood of so large a River, but likewise for all sorts of Game. The Prince himself is a well timber'd Man, full of Goodness, and generally belov'd; and his Princess, who is Cousin German to our late King WILLIAM, being Sister to the present Prince of<sup>\*</sup> Dessau, is a Anhalt-

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\* But this brightest Ornament of her Sex is lately dead, and those, who had the Opportunity to know her true worth, will for ever mourn her loss.

Woman of great Beauty, of an affable Disposition, ingaging in Conversation, and adorn'd with many excellent Qualities, as well as happy in a numerous Issue. I shall always remember with becoming Respect and Gratitude the Favors I receiv'd from their Highnesses; and I shall deeply retain the Impressions of that place, because, altho it be a Court, yet 'tis a pleasant Country retirement, for which sort of Life I ever had a strong Inclination, but not to be there alone. The King's other Brothers are the Markgraves ALBERT and CHRISTIAN, and his only Sister is Dutchesse Dowager of Courland, whose Son, the present Duke, is, during the lamentable distress of his Country, entertain'd by the King his Uncle. 'Tis at Berlin that his Prussian Majesty dos commonly keep his Court, especially in Winter. It is very numerous and magnificent. Every thing shines with Gold, Silver, and Jewels. The Equipages are sumtuous, the Courtiers well bred, and obliging to Strangers; in all things they do honor to their Master, and show themselves deserving of their several Posts. Som of the foren Ministers pretend that they overdo in the finery of their Habits and in the expensiveness of public Festivals; but



but whether they have Reason or Envy of their side, I shall not take upon me to judg. I can tell you in general that the King must needs be well serv'd, not merely because he employs the ablest Persons he can find, but by the fundamental Maxim of regulating his Affairs: for 'tis his pleasure that every Man shou'd not only faithfully acquit himself of his Commission, but that he confine and addict himself wholly to that, without forming any Cabals and privat Intrigues, or at all intermeddling in other Peoples Business. As for his Troops, we have had both in the last and present War signal Proofs of what they are capable to do; and no Man is more convinc'd, or a better Judg of it than you. Those who continue here, and whom I saw pass in a Review before the King, are handsom robust Fellows, with Arms and Clothing to which no Exceptions can be made, no more than to their Disciplin and Exercise, as som experienc'd Generals inform'd me. The Troops that are in Prussia are much commended, as also those in the Service of the Emperor, whose Number and Condition you have learn'd from your Resident Monsieur de MORTAGNE my very good Friend.

19. NOW

19. NOW among all my Observations in this Country, what charm'd me most is the new Regulation of the Militia, an Enterprize worthy of the Count of WARTEMBERG, who inspir'd it into his Royal Master, and 'tis begun to be executed with much Success. They are frequently taught their Exercise in the Parishes by Veteran Soldiers, more rarely but often enough elsewhere in form'd Bodys; and the King himself gives them Ammunition-Coats the first Year, the Subjects being oblig'd to furnish themselves ever after, in consideration of which there will be som abatement of their Imposts. I had the Honor to follow the King to Oranieburg, when he treated his most illustrious Mother in Law, the presumptive Successor of our English Crown, her Royal Highness SOPHIA, the Electress Dowager of Hanover, who comes generally every Summer to pass som Time with the Queen her Daughter, as the latter goes in Carnival-time to her native City of Hanover, for which she retains a cordial Affection. His Majesty receiv'd the Electress coming out of her Coach, under the Discharge of thirty six Pieces of Cannon, four and twenty Trumpets sounding,

founding, two Pair of Kettle-Drums, and I know not how many Hautboys. There were three Companys drawn up before the Gate, of which two belong'd to this new Militia, having grey Coats lin'd with Orange, and were not thought inferior to the regular Troops in handling their Arms. You know, SIR, that during King WILLIAM's Life I publish'd a Treatise, entitul'd *The Militia Reform'd*, with this very View, showing how all our Country, and specially our Garisons, wou'd not only be secure during the absence of our regular Troops, but that in case of need we might recruit or reinforce them by som of these; wheras such Princes as have but their ordinary Troops, are in danger of being ruin'd by the loss of one Battel, not being in a Condition for a long time to bring such another Army into the Field; while those who exercise their Militia have perpetual Resources of able Men, who already understand the Theory, and will quickly learn the Practice, as I have prov'd by the Examples of the antient Greecs and Romans. We are not ignorant that the victorious Troops of the King of Sweden, and the inexhaustible Levys of Suifferland, are a real Country Militia, kept in continual

tinual Exercise with a very little Trouble and Charge. When our Kings had in View the setting up of Popery and Arbitrary Power, the Court oppos'd all Projects or Overtures for arming the People. Since King WILLIAM re-establish'd our sinking Liberty, those who were discontented with that or him, wou'd not consent to arm so many for their Defence. And, to let you see that I am not partial (as you sometimes reproach me) to any sort of People, som of our Country Gentlemen understood this matter so little, that they were against it from such pitiful reasons as I shou'd be asham'd to relate, if in the House of Commons, on occasion of a Bill for regulating the Militia, they had not spoke them too publickly to be kept a secret. Their First Reason was the Preservation of the Game, as if those who did not regard the Laws to that purpose, wou'd scruple to get them Guns when they meant to transgress; or as if the People of England were rather to be expos'd to their Enemys, than a few Beasts and Birds to them: besides that the King of Prussia has vastly a greater store of Game, and yet trusts to the Orders he has made to secure it. Their Second Reason was the fear of  
increasing



increasing Robbers or House-breakers; but in effect if they do not put Arms into the Hands of all such (for they'll take care to provide themselves) yet they disarm innocent People, who will yield Obedience to the Laws, and so be made incapable of self-defence: whereas had every Man a Gun, they wou'd not only deter Rogues from assaulting them, but they cou'd com seasonably to the Rescue and Assistance of their Neighbors. These and such other Reasons might tempt a Man to believe, that they who made use of them, had som dangerous Design in their Heads; but that their other Actions prove 'em incapable of it, and therefore I am persuaded that in this matter they sincerely meant what they spoke, as much as they, who, out of a pretended Zeal for the establish'd Church, were against arming the Dissenters, who are as hearty against France as themselves. But to return to the King of Prussia's Militia, the Denomination of the Regiments will be taken from the great Citys and Provinces, which will breed an Emulation among those Troops to equal or excede one another, for the Honor of their Country: and I verily believe, the King of France had the same Thoughts, when

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he follow'd the same Method, in the Names of several of his standing Regiments. I shall only add on this Subject, that those who do not see with a good Eye the aggrandizing of the House of Brandenburg, make as if they thought lightly of all this, altho to little purpose: for such is his Majesty's Resolution, that he will not be easily put out of conceit with a Project which is likely one Day to contribute so much to the Wealth and Safety of the Country, as well as to the Glory and Power of the Prince, who has nothing to fear, so long as he procures the Good of the People committed by God to his charge.

30. I KNOW I cou'd not send more agreeable News to one, who bears so much Respect and good Will to the King of Prussia, not without the strongest Reasons in the World: for besides that on many Accounts the States will have perpetual need of his Friendship, Counsels, and Assistance, as his Majesty reciprocally of theirs, your Interests being inseparable; I can also say of my own certain Knowledge, that no one Person whatever either in England or Holland appears to have a deeper Sense and Apprehension of the  
overgrown

overgrown Power of France with its pernicious Consequences. This makes him heartily zealous for the common Cause, as none has more at heart the Prosperity of the Protestant Religion, on all which Accounts he'll ingage as far as any Prince in maintaining the Liberty of Europe. His Majesty has more than once condescended to discourse me on these Subjects; his Excellency the Count of WARTEMBERG has frequently entertain'd me to the same purpose: and tho I am in no public Station, yet I cannot but gladly embrace an Opportunity of communicating to you those Dispositions so favorable to your own Country as well as to mine. The King has given a late Instance of this, which I mention by reason of certain scandalous Reports that were wickedly spread in the World by malicious People. What advantageous Offers did he generously refuse from the French, at that very time when they were at his Gates, and ravaging his Dutchy of Cleves? This was so far from shaking him, as they vainly imagin'd, that on the contrary, as well by his Resolution in advising the continuing of the Siege, as by the Valor of his Troops, and the Ammunition which he

lent you, he contributed more than all the other Princes of the Empire to humble France by the taking of Keyser-swaardt, when so many were of opinion to abandon it, which wou'd have begun a Campaign I shou'd be sorry to describe. To enter into the Character of any Persons besides the Royal Family was no part of your Instructions: and as to certain other matters you must have som regard to my particular Circumstances; but if I live, you may one time or other receive larger Memoirs. In the mean while I continue,

SIR,

Your most oblig'd

and obedient Servant,

T O L A N D,



A N  
A C C O U N T  
O F T H E

Court of *Hanover*,

S E N T F R O M

B E R L I N . to the H A G U E ,

*September 23. N. S. 1702.*

S I R,

I. **S**INCE you are pleas'd to  
say, that my Relation of this  
Court was not unacceptable  
to you, I take the greater  
Courage to send the Account you desire  
of the Court of Hanover; tho I cannot  
but be sensibly concern'd, and in som  
Confusion, when I appear in this man-  
ner before a Person that's accusom'd  
to

to receive Dispatches from abler Hands. In my way from Holland to that Place a Year ago, there occur'd nothing remarkable, but between this City and Hanover I was much affected with a very mournful Spectacle; for if we cannot help being touch'd at the Sight of a Skeleton or dead Carcase, how much more must we be mov'd at the Ruins of a populous, large, and free City? Brunswick, you know, not many Years ago, was one of the Imperial or Hans-Towns. During the time it continu'd a Republic it flourish'd exceedingly, drove a mighty Trade, and had a Bank of sufficient Credit. But the Dukes of Brunswick renewing their Pretensions upon it, which it seems were very just, they took it in a few Days, having borrow'd first all the Pouders in the Town for another pretended Expedition, whence a Brunswicker became a Name of Reproach in the other Imperial Citys. Immediately all the wealthy Merchants transported themselves, and what they cou'd of their Effects, to Hamburgh, Amsterdam, and other trading Towns; the Bank was vanish'd in an instant, never to be reviv'd (for 'tis a sort of Plant that cannot live an hour in arbitrary Ground) and

and all things went to Rack and Desolation. The Dukes of Wolfembuttel do now possess the same extent of Walls, and possibly the same number of Streets, but not a twentieth part of the Inhabitants, and I may say not a hundredth part of the Wealth. A vast many Houses are without any Dwellers at all; and others, that belong'd to rich Merchants, have som poor Devils living in the Ground-floors, while stately Apartments, with spacious Courts, Warehouses, and other Offices, stand emty, or are fill'd with Hops, or Corn, or Straw, or something of that kind. There are very few substantial Men left, and very little Business; but least of all in their annual Fairs, which are still kept up, and serve for merry Meetings to the neighboring Princes and Nobility. The City is divided into five Wards, each of which had its proper Hall, besides the common Town-House. Now, one of those public Buildings is turn'd into a Flesh-market; another I saw fill'd with Hops, which is a great Commodity here by reason of their Mum; and the chief of all is most naturally transform'd into an Opera-house: for when a free City falls under the Dominion of an arbitrary Prince, the like-  
liest

lieft use for its Guild-hall is to become either a Playhouse or a Court of Guard. I din'd there with som Officers, and ask'd them the reason, as a Stranger, how that Town, which appear'd to have once made a nobler Figure, fell in so small time to decay. One of 'em told me the Citizens were a Pack of Rogues that deserv'd no better, and that they were never good Subjects till they were made poor; which is, as I understood it, that formerly they were willing to keep their own, but that now they had nothing to strive for. Another in the Company, who had som Employment, and pretended to Politics, said that it was very true they were downright Cheats, for that when the Town was taken, there was little Mony found in their Bank (a woful disappointment!) so that they dealt upon imaginary Credit. I answer'd, that when they understood the Designs against them, they might probably convey the Mony to other Places; or granting their Effects were not answerable to their Credit, that this was common to them with most others, it being never suppos'd that all who deal with any will make their Demands at once. This I cou'd never make him conceive, and when he told



told me that the Prince gave them Time to satisfy their Creditors, but that they cou'd never hitherto do it, I answer'd him that it was then too late, since their Union subsisted no longer, however they might still bear the same Name; nor did I question but in this Dispersion, where every Man shifted for himself, there was fraud enough practis'd, tho as a public Body they might all be very honest: for such is the nature of Mankind, who are much beholding to equal Laws and prudent Regulations.

2. IT is surprizing, SIR, to consider how little Trade is understood in most parts of Germany, and how few in the Service of Princes are Masters of political Arithmetic. A very few they are indeed that have any tolerable skill in Figures or Calculations, which proves a notable Injury to the Exchequer, and generally occasions the Prince to be the Dupe of all Undertakers or Farmers of any public Dutys, and to be impos'd upon in Treatys with foren States. But I beg your pardon for this Digression, occasion'd by my Conversation in Brunswick. Last Year I spent five or six Weeks in Hanover, when the Earl of MACCLESFIELD came there from the King

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of England with the Act of Succession pass'd in our Parliament the preceding Winter, and wherby in default of Issue of the Queen's Body, the Princess SOPHIA, and her Descendents being Protestants are to succede to the Imperial Crown of England, France, and Ireland. I had then all imaginable Opportunities to make Observations on the Court, and to understand the Characters of Persons. But as for the Elector's Country, I have seen little of it, besides Hanover it self; tho you may perceive by the Map that it is of a considerable extent, which will yet be greatly augmented when the Dutchy of Zell is united to it after the present Duke's decease, who is very old. All in Office under the Duke have already sworn conditional Allegiance to the Elector, nor is there any thing of moment transacted there without his Privy and Consent. He and the Duke have the same public Ministers in foreign Courts, which shows them to be in the same Secret or Interest: and in a word, all things are so well adjusted, that there can be no Impediments to the peaceable enjoyment of that Succession, how industriously soever some, who are not well-wishers to that Family, have bin laboring (as they still continue)

continue) to make it a Subject of Contest and Division. Another Argument of the goodness of the Elector's Dominions is the greatness of his Revenue, which is about 300000 Pounds Sterling, without reckoning the Addition that will be made by the Dutchy of Zell. We may judg likewise by the Quota of Troops he furnishes to the Empire, those he lets out to the Allys, and those he keeps on foot at home, the number of all which you know already, and that his Highness draws a mighty Profit from his Silver Mines in the Hartz or part of the Hercynian Forest, at the Foot of the high Mountain *Melibocus*, call'd at present Bokkenberg, mention'd by PTOLOMEY, and was the Country of the German Hero ARMINIUS or HARMAN. And lastly 'tis no small Benefit to that Family, that the Bishopric of Osnabrug falling by turns to Protestants and Papists, the Bishop of the latter Persuasion may be chosen without Restriction among all the qualify'd Persons of his Communion, wheras in the Protestant Turn it must be always one of the House of Hanover. This makes them with very good reason look upon that City and Bishopric as part of their Territorys, and therefore they are more

or Brkkenberg  
and Blockberg

careful of it, and less exacting on the Subjects, than where Clergymen possess only for their Lives, and are willing to make the best of the present, without any regard to the good of their Successors. By the way, their Relation to this Bishopric has bin made the Ground of a base Calumny, by some of their ill wishers in England; and 'tis mention'd in many of their Pamphlets, as if they were so indifferent in point of Religion, as generally to breed up one of their Sons a Papist in order to qualify him for Bishop of Osnabrug: and People not knowing but the Bishop of Osnaburg is always a Papist, because at present he is so, being the Duke of LORRAIN'S Brother, and hearing likewise that several of the House of Hanover have bin actually Bishops there; they too easily suffer themselves to be abus'd by the falsest Fact in the World.

3. HANOVER is situated in a sandy Soil upon the River Lainé, which is navigable only by small Boats. It is regularly fortify'd, and divided into the new and old Towns, which is always a sign of a thriving place. The Apartments of the Palace are very fine, and richly furnish'd. It was in old  
Time



Time a large Monastery, but so well metamorphos'd since, that no Footsteps remain of the Original. There is a pritty Theatre with handsom Lodges *or stals* for all Qualitys; for no body pays Monny that goes to a Play there, the Prince, as in som other Courts of Germany, being at all the expence to entertain the Town as well as the Court. But the Opera-house in the Castle is visited as a Rarity by all Travellers, as being the best painted and the best contriv'd in all Europe. The Elector's Chappel is also finely painted, and certainly nothing can be in greater Order and Method than whatever belongs to his Highness, as I shall tell you more particularly by and by. The Court in general is extremely polite, and even in Germany it is accounted the best, both for Civility and Decorum. The Vice of Drinking (for which that Nation is so much branded) is so far from reigning here, that tho no body is abridg'd of his Pleasure in this respect, yet I never knew greater Sobriety, nor a more exact Government in a privat Family. It is not for me to pretend to judg of their Entertainments. Strangers of Figure or Quality are commonly invited to the Elector's Table, where they are amaz'd to find such easy  
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Conversation, and to be allow'd a Liberty that no body who deserves it will abuse. At Court-hours all People of Fashion meet there without any manner of constraint; and provided they know what difference to make between Men and Things (which every body that comes there is suppos'd to do) they may freely talk of any Subject even with the Elector himself. The Ladys are perfectly well bred, obliging, and many of 'em handsom. Madam de KILMANSEGG, Daughter to the Count of PLATA, may pass for a Woman of Sense and Wit, and her Sister-in-Law the young Countess of PLATA may pass for a Beauty, in any Court whatsoever. The Electress's Maids of Honor are worthy of the Rank they enjoy, especially Mademoiselle SCHULENBURG, who in the Opinion of others as well as mine is a Lady of extraordinary Merit. All the Gentlemen that belong to their Highnesses are, as far as ever I cou'd judg, Persons of Worth and Ability. I need not inform you that the Count of PLATA is first Minister, and that the Baron de GORITZ is not better known to you for an able Statesman, than he is to me for a Man of excellent Parts and great Generosity.

Generosity. The Chancellor Monsieur HUGO is a Man of good Learning, and bears much such a Character there for a most capable, intrepid, and uncorrupted Judg, as my Lord Chief Justice HOLT dos in England. That they want not Men of Letters, I need but name Monsieur LEIBNITZ for an Example, who is here a Privy Counsellor and an Assistant in the Court of Chancery, but better known in the Commonwealth of Learning by his Discoverys in the Mathematics, and by his *Codex Diplomaticus*, which shows that he's equal to the Task he has undertaken, I mean of writing the History of the most Serene House of Brunswick and Lunenburg. I cannot agree to his metaphysical Notions, but possibly my own Apprehension may be in fault; and if I name no other Persons on this occasion, 'tis not that they are unworthy your notice, but that I had not your Commands for doing it. Only I shou'd be a very ill Judg as well as very ungrateful, if I made no mention of the Baron de BRAUN, one of the Electress Dowager's Gentlemen, a Saxon by Birth, a Man of good Learning and better Judgment; he's truly faithful to the Interest of his Mistress, a Lover of the English

English Nation, and one of the most observing, tho not the most talkative of the Court.

4. **T H E** National Religion of the Elector's Dominions is the Lutheran, tho the Calvinists and all other Persuasions are perfectly easy, and enjoy a complete Liberty of Conscience; Favor and Preferments being confer'd indifferently on all good Protestants. The Electress has built a pritty Church in the new Town for the French Refugees, and our late King was a liberal Benefactor to it. Tho her Royal Highness be a Calvinist, and might chuse to have none but such about her Person, yet most of her Women and other immediate Servants are Lutheran; as the Elector, who is of this last Persuasion, has many Calvinists belonging to him: and both their Highnesses, to show a good Example, and their unfeign'd Charity in these lesser Differences, do often go to Church together; neither was any of their Followers ever known to scruple accompanying 'em to either place, nor is there any manner of dispute or dislike among them on this account. I beg your pardon, SIR, for using the Words Calvinist and Lutheran, as if the Authority



thority of MARTIN LUTHER or JOHN CALVIN were the Ground of any Man's Religion. The Language of Germany is Evangelic and Reform'd, but I adapt my Expressions to the Dialect of other Places. Since the Reformation no public Body of Men have manifested a greater degree of Moderation than the Clergy of this Country, as being seconded and influenc'd by the best and wisest Race of Princes that have bin known to reign any where, which is no more than I often heard their Enemies allow. The celebrated CALIXTUS, who endeavor'd so much the Union of both the Partys, was a Professor in the University of Helmstadt, belonging to the House of Brunswick: and most of the Clergy are Syneretists, as they call those who admit both to Communion. The Protestant Abbot (or rather Warden of a College) MOLANUS, has often assur'd me, that he wou'd readily communicate with the Church of England, with whose Service he is well acquainted. He is a Man of no mean Literature, a curious Collector of natural Raritys, and has besides many antient the best Collection that can be seen of modern Medals, consisting of entire Sets

of most Princely Houses in Europe, and the greatest part of them Gold and Silver, which amounts to a mighty Sum. Both Princes and People cannot forbear admiring, how we in England can keep up our Divisions about matters of much less Importance, or that we cannot differ without so much Rancor and Virulence as we commonly show in Words and Actions against one another. The Lutherans of Saxony, of Denmark, Sweden, and from other Places, are of quite another Spirit, and more rigid, if possible, than the Papists themselves, whereof I shall give you the true Reasons another time. The Clergy seldom appear at Court either at Hanover or Berlin; and it would be no less scandalous for their Characters to be seen soliciting there for Preferments, than if in your Country they went to Taverns or Coffee-houses, which is as great a disgrace as if in England they frequented the Theatre or other Houses of worse fame.

5. YOU may be sure, SIR, that the Earl of MACCLESFIELD'S Reception at the Court of Hanover was extraordinary magnificent, and that a Person who came on his Errand must

must needs be very welcom. You desire an Account of it, and this I take to be a proper Place. He bore no particular Character, but was sent by the King with the Act of Succession, both to grace it with a Man of that Quality, and as his Father bore a Relation to the Queen of BOHEMIA's Court, as well as for being one of the heartiest Persons alive for the Thing he went about. And in Justice to his Memory, I am oblig'd to tell you, that notwithstanding he was ordinarily a Man of little Ceremony among his Friends, yet that none cou'd behave himself more handsomly on this Occasion, that none cou'd do greater Honor to his King and Country in executing his Commission, and that he so well approv'd himself in all Respects to their Highnesses and the whole Court, that they exceeded in esteem for his Person what they ow'd to the Minister of a Prince they had in so high a Veneration, and to whom they were, and thought themselves so signally oblig'd. He was receiv'd by Deputys of the best Quality on the Frontiers of the Country, and his Expences were defray'd on the Road with all his Retinue, till he arriv'd at Hanover. There one of the

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largest Houses in the whole City was assign'd for his Entertainment, and to lodg as many of the Gentlemen that accompany'd him as he wou'd please to have near him, the rest being dispos'd into other Houses of the Neighborhood at the Elector's Charge. During all the time of his stay, not only between thirty and forty Gentlemen who came along with him, but likewise all Englishmen that pass'd that way, were treated on free cost. It was a continu'd Feasting, and I do not exceed when I say, that the two great Tables kept in this English Hotel were as plentifully and as sumtuously furnish'd the last Day as the first. All the Servants had half a Crown a Day given 'em in good Silver Pieces to provide for themselves; for they wou'd not disgrace 'em, it seems, with their Master's broken Meat, nor be at the trouble to dress for them in particular. The Citizens had Orders, which they observ'd, not to take any thing for Meat and Drink of any Englishman, if his humor shou'd lead him to desire it. The Elector's own Servants waited on them every Morning, with Silver Coffee and Tea-pots to their Chambers. Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish, and  
all

Gentleman,



all manner of Wines were as common as Beer. A number of Coaches and Chairs were appointed to bring 'em every Day to Court, to carry 'em back to their Lodgings, and to go whithersoever else they wou'd. They were entertain'd with Musie, Balls, and Plays; and every Person made it his Business to oblige them. There was a very fine Ball, and a splendid appearance of Ladys, the Evening after my Lord deliver'd the Act of Succession to the Electress. His Lordship did often eat at the Electoral Table, and som of the Gentlemen were always there in their Turns. They were frequently entertain'd by the Ministers of State; and if any of 'em (as I know of none) did misbehave himself, it cou'd not well be otherwise among so many young People; and I defy the like number, unless they shou'd be pick'd on purpose, to carry themselves more decently. Most of 'em met together by chance in Holland, and the half of 'em did not com in his Lordship's Train out of England.

6. AFTER som days he went to Zell to wait on the Duke, and from thence took a Turn to Hamburgh, where

where he was treated and made free by the English Company. He soon return'd again to Hanover, and when the Time was com for his departure, he was presented by her Royal Highness with her own Picture set in Diamonds, and the Electoral Crown of the same Materials over it, to the value of several thousand Pounds. The Elector's Present was a huge Basin and Ewer of Massy Gold to a very considerable value; and the Duke of Zell gave him a great many Gold Medals, to dispose of at his pleasure. Mr. KING the Herald, who brought the Garter to his Electoral Highness, tho his Lordship perform'd the Ceremony, was nobly presented. A Present was likewise given to the Reverend Doctor SANDYS, his Lordship's Chaplain, who had the Honor to preach, and read the Common Prayers of the Church of England before the Electress in her Anti-Chamber. She made the Responses, and perform'd the Ceremonys as punctually as if she had bin us'd to it all her Life; for she ever had our Liturgy by her, tho I believe this was the first time that it was publicly read at Hanover, for which reason many assisted there who understood not a little of it.

Her

Her Royal Highness approves it highly, tho she has not set it up in her own Chappel (as som uneasy Spirits wou'd have her) lest she shou'd seem to intimat, as she said, that she was before of a different Religion, when 'tis but the National Establishment of England. A Present was also given to Mr. WILLIAMS his Lordship's Secretary; and what Marks of Favor their Highnesses were pleas'd to confer on my self, I pretend not to have deserv'd by any Services I cou'd render their Family, nor on any personal Account. The Present was partly in Gold Medals; but what I much esteem, and will always preserve, is the Queen of Prussia, the Electress, the Elector, and the young Prince's Pictures done in Oil Colors, and very like. My Lord Viscount SEA and SEAL, my Lord MOHUN, and my Lord TUNABRIG, were treated as became their Quality, and with particular Kindness and Confidence, as Persons that were sincerely devoted to the Family: and because when my Lord MOHUN was very young, and not capable to distinguish his Company, he had the misfortune to commit som Excesses, I am glad to be able to tell you, SIR, of my own Knowledge, that

that none of the Company was more generally acceptable, that none liv'd with greater Sobriety, nor deliver'd himself on all Occasions with better Judgment or in politer Language; and he still continues to convince the World of his Reformation, as he is like to prove an Ornament to the Upper-house of Parliament. Captain TYRREL, Mr. GODFREY, and Sir ANDREW FOUNTAIN were distinguish'd by the Electress, and I am confident every body must needs have gon away perfectly satisfy'd with their Reception, and with all the People of the Place; for they had many Opportunitys of getting good Acquaintance, by reason that som of the best Fashion always din'd with my Lord. You were at Loo, I remember, when he return'd, and gave an Account of his Negotiation to the King, who was wonderfully pleas'd with the Success of his own Work. There he presented me to kiss his Majesty's Hand, and took off those Impressions which might have bin made upon him, by som of them who endeavor'd to prepossess him against those that were the most zealous for his Service, and the most faithful in his Interests. My Lord himself went with a prejudice  
against



against me to Hanover, where he was  
thoroughly undeceiv'd, and became my  
heartly Patron, till just on his going  
home he was remov'd by Death from  
the Service of his Country and his  
Friends.

7. HAVING thus describ'd my  
Lord MACCLESFIELD'S Recep-  
tion, I com now to what you gave me  
most in charge, the Characters of the  
chiefest Persons of the Electoral Fami-  
ly, wherein I shall be very fair and ex-  
act. I need not tell you, what every  
body knows, that the Electress Dow-  
ager, the Princess SOPHIA, is Daugh-  
ter to the unfortunat King of Bohemia  
by the Princess ELIZABETH, only  
Daughter to our King JAMES the  
First: and had this last asserted the  
Cause of his Son-in-Law with that  
Vigor and Heartiness that the Nation  
press'd him to do, and not so unpoli-  
tically or rather unnaturally abandon'd  
him, out of his desire of the Spanish  
Match, or from som worse Designs, his  
Posterity had in all probability reign'd  
to this day on the Throne of Bohemia.  
The Electress is three and seventy Years  
of Age, which she bears so wonder-  
fully well, that had I not many  
K Vouchers,

Vouchers, I shou'd scarce dare venture to relate it. She has ever enjoy'd extraordinary Health, which keeps her still very vigorous, of a cheerful Countenance, and a merry Disposition. She steps as firm and erect as any young Lady, has not one Wrinkle in her Face which is still very agreeable, nor one Tooth out of her Head, and reads without Spectacles, as I often saw her do Letters of a small Character in the dusk of the Evening. She's as great a Worker as our late Queen, and you cannot turn your self in the Palace without meeting som Monuments of her Industry, all the Chairs of the Presence-Chamber being wrought with her own Hands. The Ornaments of the Altar in the Electoral Chappel are all of her Work. She bestow'd the same favor on the Protestant Abby or College of Lockum, with a thousand other Instances fitter for your Lady to know than for your self. She's the most constant and greatest Walker I ever knew, never missing a Day, if it proves fair, for one or two hours, and often more, in the fine Garden of Hernhausen, of which I shall speak before I have finish'd. She perfectly tires all those of her Court that attend  
her

her in that Exercise, but such as have the Honor to be entertain'd by her in Discourse. She has bin long admir'd by all the Learned World, as a Woman of incomparable Knowledge in Divinity, Philosophy, History, and the Subjects of all sorts of Books, of which she has read a prodigious quantity. She speaks five Languages so well, that by her Accent it might be a Dispute which of 'em was her first. They are Low-Dutch, German, French, Italian, and English, which last she speaks as truly and easily as any Native; which to me is matter of amazement, whatever advantages she might have in her Youth by the Conversation of her Mother: for tho the late King's Mother was likewise an Englishwoman of the same Royal Family, tho he had bin more than once in England before the Revolution, tho he was marry'd there, and his Court continually full of many of that Nation, yet he cou'd never conquer his foren Accent. But indeed the Electress is so intirely English in her Person, in her Behavior, in her Humor, and all her Inclinations, that naturally she cou'd not miss of any thing which peculiarly belongs to our Iland. She was ever glad to see Englishmen,

lishmen, long before the Act of Succession. She professes to admire our Form of Government, and understands it mighty well; yet she asks so many Questions about Familys, Customs, Laws, and the like, as sufficiently demonstrat her profound Wisdom and Experience. She has a due Veneration (as I told you before) for the Church of England, without losing Affection or Charity for any other sort of Protestants; and appears charm'd with the moderat Temper of our present Bishops and others of our learned Clergy, especially for their Approbation of the Liberty establish'd by Law to Protestant Dissenters. She's ador'd for her Goodness among the Inhabitants of the Country, and gains the Hearts of all Strangers by her unparallel'd Affability. No Distinction is ever made in her Court concerning the Partys into which Englishmen are divided, and wherof they carry the Effects and Impressions with them whithersoever they go, which makes others sometimes uneasy as well as themselves. There it is enough that you be an Englishman, nor can you ever discover by your Treatment which are better lik'd, the Whigs or the Torys: these are the Instruc-



Instructions given to all the Servants, and they take care to execute them with the utmost exactness. I was the first who had the Honor of kneeling and kissing her Hand on account of the Act of Succession; and she said, among other Discourse, that she was afraid the Nation had already repented their Choice of an old Woman, but that she hop'd none of her Posterity wou'd give them any Reasons to grow weary of their Dominion. I answer'd, that the English had too well consider'd what they did to change their Minds so soon, and that they still remember'd they were never so happy as when they were last under a Woman's Government. Since that Time, SIR, we have a further Confirmation of this Truth by the glorious Administration of Queen ANNE. The Electress is but lately return'd from this Court to Hanover; she still continues in perfect Health, and may she do so many Years!

8. THE Elector GEORGE LEWIS was born the 28th of May N. S. 1660. He's a proper, middle-siz'd, well-proportion'd Man, of a gentile Address, and good Appearance. He's not addicted much to any Diversions besides Hunting;

Hunting; is reserv'd, and therefore speaks little, but judiciously. He's not to be exceeded in his Zeal against the intended universal Monarchy of France, and so is most hearty for the common Cause of Europe, wherein his own is so necessarily involv'd. He understands our Constitution the best of any Forener I ever knew; and tho he be well vers'd in the Art of War, and of invincible Courage, having often expos'd his Person to great Dangers in Hungary, ~~in the~~ ~~Mansa~~, on the Rhine, and in Flanders (of which you cannot be ignorant) yet he's naturally of peaceable Inclinations, which mixture of Qualitys is agreed by the Experience of all Ages to make the best and most glorious Princes. He's a perfect Man of Business, exactly regular in the Oeconomy of his Revenues, reads all Dispatches himself at first hand, writes most of his own Letters, and spends a very considerable part of his Time about such Occupations in his Closet, and with his Ministers. I hope therefore that none of our Countrymen will be so injudicious as to think his Reserv'dness the Effect of Sullenness or Pride, nor mistake that for State which really proceeds from Modesty, Caution, and Deliberation: for he's very affable  
to

to such as accost him, and expects that others shou'd speak to him first, which is the best Information I cou'd have from all about him, and I partly know to be true by Experience. And as to what I said of his Frugality in laying out the public Mony, I need not give a more particular Proof, than that all the Expences of his Court (as to Eating, Drinking, Fire, Candles, and the like) are duly paid every Saturday Night; the Officers of his Army receive their Pay every Month, as likewise his Envoys in every part of Europe; and all the Officers of his Household, with the rest that are on the Civil List, are clear'd off every half Year. His Administration is most equitable, mild, and prudent. He's the most belov'd by his Subjects of any Prince in the World. There is no Division or Faction among them, by reason of his impartial Favor; and instead of railing or grumbling against his Person, they wou'd never make an end (if you wou'd have patience to listen) of telling Storys denoting his Justice and Moderation, particularly in Disputes about the Titles of Land, or any other Cause depending between him and his Subjects. He understands English, and in a little time will speak it readily.

readily. He spends much of his Time at Hernhausen, which is a Country-house about an English Mile and a half from Hanover. The Garden is delicate indeed, the Water-works great and noble, the Basins and Fountains extremely large, the Wilderness curiously contriv'd, and deck'd with a perpetual Verdure; the Walks are made firm enough with a sort of Gravel they get out of the River; the Orangery is counted one of the largest in all Europe; there are beautiful Cascades, and there is a perfect Theatre excellently cut out into green Seats, the dressing-rooms for the Actors being so many Bowers and Summer houses on each side, the whole set off with many fine Statues, most of 'em gilt, and an excellent Water-work just behind.

9. THE Electoral Prince, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, was born the 30th of October, N. S. 1683. He gives the greatest hopes of himself that we or any People on Earth cou'd desire; and tho you saw him your self, yet I shall again revive your Memory on so grateful a Subject. He has a very winning Countenance, is middle siz'd like his Father, well-made, and of a manly Aspect and Deportment. He speaks very grace-



gracefully, and with the greatest Easiness imaginable. His Complexion is fair, and his Hair of a light brown. He has had very good Foundations of Learning, as well as his Father who speaks Latin fluently; and all due care has bin taken to furnish him with such other Accomplishments, as are fit for a Gentleman and a Prince, nor can any body better perform his Exercises. He's for his Years a great Master of History, and is in this, as in all things else, extraordinary curious and inquisitive, which is the best and surest Foundation of useful Knowledge. These acquir'd Parts, with a generous Disposition and virtuous Inclinations, will deservedly render him the Darling of our People, and probably grace the English Throne with a most knowing Prince. He learns English with inexpressible Facility. Hitherto he has bin kept wholly free from all Vices, and has not only learn'd of his Grandmother to have a real esteem for Englishmen, but he likewise entertains a high Notion of the Wisdom, Goodness, and Power of the English Government, concerning which I heard him to my great Satisfaction ask several pertinent Questions, and such as betoken'd no mean or common Observation. I was surpriz'd to

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find he understood so much of our Affairs already, but his great Vivacity will not let him be ignorant of any thing. There's nothing more left to be wish'd, but that he be proof against the Temptations which accompany Greatness, and defended from the poisonous Infection of Flatterers, who are the greatest Bane of Societys, and commonly occasion the Ruin of Princes, if not in their Lives, yet at least in their Fame and Reputation. I must not omit here to put you in mind with what Affection the late King receiv'd the young Prince at Loo, when the Duke of ZELL brought him to wait on his Majesty; and I particularly remember you us'd to observe with Pleasure, that he carefs'd him rather with the fondness of a Father, than treated him with the respect that was due to a Prince of his Rank.

10. THE Elector has no other Children but the young Princess SOPHIA DOROTHY, who was born the 16th of March N. S. 1687. You may depend upon it, SIR, that I am not dazzl'd by the Splendor of her superior Condition, nor bias'd by our ordinary Complaisance for the softer Sex, when I assure you that she's one of the most lovely  
and

and charming young Ladys I ever saw. She's admirably well shap'd, tall enough for one of her Years, of a sweet and engaging Aspect. The Color of her Hair is a fine brown, which to a clear Complexion (and such is her's) is a very great Grace and Ornament. But yet nothing can compare with her Eyes of a very lively blue, wherein she exceeds all those of this Court. In the rest of her Features (to show that I won't flatter even a Princess) I have seen other Beautys who might com in competition with her. And yet, as I told you before, she's really very handsom, and the Lineaments of her Face are duly regular. Her Education is futable to her Quality; and I need say no more of it, when I say that she's govern'd by the Orders, and under the Inspection of her most illustrious Grandmother, whose Example alone is the best Pattern which any Woman can imitat or propose. She's very happy in the Endowments of her Mind, tho perhaps you'l say that it's a matter which dos not much concern us; yet doubtless you'd retract such a Notion, when you consider'd, that if the Prince dy without Children (which God forbid) she's to succede to the Crown of England preferably to

her Uncles, and all the rest of her Family. But to do Justice to every body, in minding her Discourse with others, and by what she was pleas'd to say to my self, she appears to have a more than ordinary share of good Sense and Wit. The whole Town and Court commend the easiness of her Manners, and the evenness of her Disposition; but above all her other Qualitys they highly extol her good Humor, which is the most valuable Endowment of either Sex, and the Foundation of most other Virtues. Upon the whole, considering her personal Merit, and the Dignity of her Family, I heartily wish and hope to see her one day Queen of Sweden.

II. THE Elector's next Brother, Prince MAXIMILIAN WILLIAM, was born the 13th of December, N. S. 1666. I never saw him, he being a General Officer under the Emperor; so is likewise Prince \* CHRISTIAN, who was born the 19th of September, N. S. 1671. The youngest of all, Prince ERNEST AUGUSTUS (call'd after his Father) was born the seventh of September, N. S. 1674.

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\* Since kill'd in the Danube.



He makes the present Campaign under his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and is a Prince of a mild Temper, with very commendable Dispositions. There were two Brothers more kill'd in Hungary, whose Ages or Names it does not import you to know. And now, SIR, I have given you the truest and most exact Account of this Family that was possible for me, but without any Disguise or Partiality, according to my own Inclinations, and in obedience to your Desires. I well know the Affection you bear their Highnesses, not out of any personal Regards or Expectations (above which your Fortune has plac'd you) but as to Princes that have always govern'd in their own Country for the good of their People, and that are in time like to be more nearly concern'd with your Provinces, as well as in a better Condition to maintain the Protestant Religion, and to defend the Liberty of Europe. From these Considerations I promise my self that you'll be pleas'd with my Relation, and forgive those Imperfections which the little Time you allow'd wou'd not permit me to supply. And upon the whole, if you find that I am less addicted to  
censure

censure than to praise (contrary to the custom of the malicious and designing World) you are not to think for all this that I pretend to more good Nature than other People, but that I really found less matter to blame: for as to any minute Circumstances, or the common Imbecillitys of human Nature (from which you are not to imagin the Persons of this Family peculiarly exempted) these are things to be suppos'd in our ordinary Discourses of all Men, but are not worth relating, when they have no Influence on their public Actions, and that they are fully aton'd and eclips'd by their numerous Virtues. Were it true (as you know it to be most false) that I was banish'd from that Court, and from this where I have the Honor now to reside, which som People report in England at this very time; yet in strict Justice I cou'd give no other Account, than what hereby I send you. Let me add that (contrary to the wicked aspersions and fond wishes of the same Tribe) there is no manner of misunderstanding between our most gracious Queen Anne and that Court, where I dare be bold to affirm that more Respect is paid to her Person, and more Justice don to her

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her Merit, than at home in her own Kingdoms: for there 'tis notorious that several question her Title, who also reflect on her Administration; whereas here the Right of the first is readily admitted, and the Wisdom of the last is highly applauded by all without exception, but by none so much as those who are the best able to judge in such Cases, and who so far look on her Majesty as the unchangeable Friend and Benefactress of their House, that they absolutely resign the whole care of their Interest to her management, and never in the least intermeddle (as other design'd Successors have don) in the domestic Affairs, or Partys, or Parliaments of England, tho nothing transacted there escapes their Cognisance or Information. 'Tis impossible for me to express in how high degrees of Respect and Veneration the Memory of King WILLIAM (the Restorer of the English and the Supporter of the European Liberty) is held in the Court of Hanover; but besides the particular Gratitude they owe him in that place, there is likewise such an Admiration paid to his heroic Qualities (as there was an intire Deference given to his Judgment when alive) all over Germany,

ny, that I'll say no more of it, either as a Fact in it self remarkable, or to you unknown. If I have made no mention of certain other things you desir'd, sufficient amends will be made for those Omissions hereafter. In the mean time I am,

S I R,

Your most oblig'd

and most humble Servant,

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## APPENDIX.

1. **T**HE last Action of King WILLIAM's Exercise of his Kingly Power, was giving the Royal Assent to the following *Oath of Abjuration*. His Strength was so far decay'd, that he cou'd not hold a Pen in his Hand, and therefore was oblig'd to stamp his Name to the Commission for passing the Act, on Saturday in the Afternoon; for he dy'd the next Morning before nine of the Clock, Sunday March the eighth, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Thus he confirm'd to Posterity with his expiring Breath that Liberty civil and religious, for which during his Life he so often fought in the Field, which he was indefatigably augmenting and establishing in his Parliaments, which he was continually bringing to perfection in his Counsils, and which, on his Accession to the Throne, he promis'd (as he has faithfully perform'd) to secure against all future Attempts to subvert it; wherby we now hold indeed in our Disposition (what we frequently pretended before but in Words) the

M Balance

Balance of Peace and War among the  
Potentats of Christendom.

2. **I**N all these Particulars our most excellent **Queen ANNE** has closely pursu'd his Measures, and in som things outgon the Wishes of that immortal Hero, not only in her unparallel'd Successes against the common Enemies of Europe, by her fortunat, wise, and victorious General, his Grace the Duke of **MARLBOROUGH**, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; but especially in her sollicitous Care for preserving the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line of the most Serene House of Hanover, by a *Clause* she has pass'd into a Law in the first Session of her present Parliament, which makes it high Treason for any Person to write or speak against that most seasonable, necessary, and prudent Establishment, and which I have added here together with the *Oath of Abjuration*. Long may her Majesty reign, to be adding incessantly to her Triumphs over faithless and routed Tyrants, to be the glorious Deliverer of oppress'd Princes and States, to be the firm Support of her numerous Dependents and Allys, for the Protection of the Protestant Interest of all  
Deno-

Denominations in all places, and for maintaining of impartial Liberty, unbounded Prosperity, and undisturb'd Peace, in her own most flourishing Dominions! Amen.

## The Oath of Abjuration.

**I** A. B. Do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare in my Conscience before God and the World, That our Sovereign Lady Queen ANNE is lawful and rightful Queen of this Realm, and of all other her Majesty's Dominions and Countrys therunto belonging.

AND I do solemnly and sincerely declare, That I do believe in my Conscience that the Person pretended to be Prince of Wales, during the Life of the late King JAMES, and since his Decease pretending to be, and taking upon him the Stile and Title of King of England, by the Name of JAMES the Third, has not any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions therto belonging: and I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to him.

*AND I do swear that I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to her Majesty Queen ANNE, and Her will defend to the utmost of my Power, against all traiterous Conspiracys and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against her Person, Crown, or Dignity: and I will do my best Endeavor to disclose and make known to her Majesty and her Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracys which I shall know to be against Her or any of them.*

*AND I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my Power, to support, maintain, and defend the Limitation and Succession of the Crown against him the said JAMES, and all other Persons whatsoever, as the same is and stands limited [by an Act intitl'd, An Act declaring the Rights and Libertys of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown] to her present Majesty, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants: and as the same [by one other Act intitl'd, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Libertys of the Subject] is and stands limited after the Decease of her Majesty, and for Default of Issue of her Majesty, to the Princess SOPHIA, Electress and Dutchesse*



*Dutcheſs Dowager of Hanover, and the  
Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants.*

*AND all theſe things I do plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear, according to theſe expreſs Words by me ſpoken, and according to the plain and common Senſe and Underſtanding of the ſame Words, without any Equivocation, Mental Eviſion, or ſecret Reſervation whatſoever : and I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian.*

So help me G O D.

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**The C L A U S E making it  
High Treason to oppoſe  
by Word or Writing  
the Succeſſion in the Pro-  
teſtant Line.**

**A**ND for the further ſecuring  
of her Maſteſty's Perſon, and  
the Succeſſion of the Crown in  
the Proteſtant Line, and for  
extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended  
Prince

Prince of WALES, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors; be it further enacted by the aforesaid Authority, That if any Person or Persons at any time after the first day of March, One Thousand seven Hundred and Two, shall endeavor to deprive or hinder any Person who shall be the next in Succession to the Crown for the time being, according to the Limitations in an Act intitl'd, An Act declaring the Rights and Libertys of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, and according to one other Act intitl'd, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Libertys of the Subject, from succeeding after the Decease of her Majesty (whom GOD long preserve) to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions and Territorys therunto belonging, according to the Limitations of the aforementioned Acts: That is to say, such Issue of her Majesty's Body, as shall from time to time be next in Succession to the Crown, if it shall please God Almighty to bless her Majesty with Issue, and during the Time her Majesty shall have no Issue, the Princess SOPHIA Electress and Dutches Dowager of Hanover, and after the Decease of the said Princess SOPHIA, the  
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*next in Succession to the Crown for the time being according to the Limitation of the said Acts, and the same maliciously, advisedly, and directly shall attempt by any Overt Act or Deed; every such Offence shall be adjudg'd High Treason, and the Offender or Offenders therein, their Abettors, or Procurers, and Comforters, knowing the said Offence to be don, being therof convicted and attainted according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, shall be deem'd and adjudg'd Traitors, and shall suffer the Pains of Death, and all Losses and Forfeitures, as in Cases of High Treason.*

**T H E   E N D.**

7

THE  
FEDERAL  
BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT



THE  
ORDINANCES,  
STATUTES,  
AND  
PRIVILEGES  
OF THE  
Royal Academy,

Erected by his MAJESTY  
the late King of PRUSSIA, in his  
Capital City of BERLIN.

---

*Translated from the Original.*

---

L O N D O N,  
Printed in the Year M.DCC.XIV.

THE  
ORDINANCES  
STATUTES

OF THE  
ROYAL ACADEMY

Erected by his MAJESTY  
the late King of Prussia in his  
Capital City of Berlin

---

Translated from the German

---

LONDON  
Printed in the Year M.DCC.XIV.

( 3 )

THE  
TRANSLATOR  
TO A  
Particular Friend.

**I** NEVER had the Honor,  
SIR, to be in your Compa-  
ny, but at the same time I had  
the Happiness to learn something  
new, and to hear what was of-  
ten surprizing, and always agre-  
able. Tho 'tis a Commenda-  
tion I may decently give my  
A 2 self,

#### 4 *The Translator to*

self, that I could not forget any Observation I made, during those many Opportunities you were pleas'd to afford me; yet I must acknowledg, that the most entertaining Conversation I ever enjoy'd was about five years ago, when I came one day out of Surry to pay my dutiful Respects to your Family. I found you very busy in the Garden among your Workmen, who were directed as much by your Example as by your Instructions. At first the Discourse did naturally fall on a Country-life, Agriculture, and Gardening. This led you to display the several Charms of the several Seasons, the different Employments of every Month, what was proper for the Master, what the Duty of the Laborers; and so you presently ran over the changeable Circle of the whole Year.

THE



THE Liveliness of your Images, together with your extraordinary Skill in Plants and Fruits, nay even in Pasture and Grain, produc'd many Reflections on those various Pleasures the Country yields, which must certainly be the most solid, because they are the most innocent and safe. There all Business is Recreation, as all Diversion is profitable: and as it was ever accounted the fittest Scene for Retirement, Reading, and Contemplation; so it is the only place where we can have a true Relish of select Company. This brought to my remembrance (what I took the liberty to repeat to you) those happy times of ancient Rome, when her Consuls were taken from the Pruning-hook, and her Dictators from the Plow; when the most delicious fare of  
her

## 6 *The Translator to*

her greatest Senators were the unbought Daintys of their own Grounds, the welcom Rewards of their Industry or Care: and when her conquering Generals, instead of growing rich by the War abroad, or plundering the public Stock at home, were solicitous to be recall'd (like *ATTILIUS REGULUS*) to cultivate their moderat Farms for the Support of themselves and their Familys. I quoted many beautiful Passages out of *VIRGIL*, *HORACE*, and other Poets, in praise of Country Sports and Occupations; and I mention'd other Authors, as *XENOPHON* and *VARRO*, who wrote of Husbandry and Oeconomy in Prose.

WITH these, and with all the rest, you appear'd most intimately acquainted: but here, *SIR*, you'll be curious, no doubt, to

*a Particular Friend.* 7

to know the Reason of my refreshing your Memory with these Things at this Time. And I answer, that it is only to bring you to the Consideration of another Subject, by the same Chain of Thoughts that I came to think of this. The Difference of Customs, Constitutions, Manners, and of almost every thing else between the Modern and the Antient Times, led us insensibly to discourse of the Difference of Education, to which we both agreed to attribute all the rest. I wou'd therefore put you now in mind of that most excellent Plan of Education you then deliver'd upon the spot, with so much Exactness, Clearness, and Facility. The Scene you laid between your own House and the River, the Disposition of the Building you trac'd with my Cane on the Sand, the Rules of the Academy  
you

## 8 *The Translator to*

you laid down with great Brevity, the Direction therof you annex to your own Family as a grateful Memorial of the Foundation, all the Exercises and Facultys to be taught therein were specify'd, what Incouragement was sufficient to fill it with a continu'd Succession of the ablest Professors, and of what Benefit such an Institution wou'd prove to the Nation and Government of England.

THIS with many People wou'd pass for half an hours Amusement, occasion'd by a brisk Circulation of the Humors, and the delightful Objects of the blooming month of May; or rather for a chimerical Project that was suddenly put into form, from the misapply'd Examples of ancient History. But to me, as Particulars were then explain'd by  
your



*a Particular Friend.* 09

your self, the whole did not only appear the Result of long digested Thoughts and Observations, but also in its own nature of very easy Practice and inexpressible Advantage. Yet I confess that you seem'd somewhat difficult, give me leave to say wholly unresolv'd, as to the justness of your Plan, wherein I cou'd not but differ from you, and I am extremely glad to find an Opportunity at present to give you a better Opinion of so generous a Notion, as well as a farther Confirmation of what I so lately publish'd, concerning the King of Prussia's exalted Genius for Roman Antiquitys, Medals, Inscriptions, Architecture, Statuary, Painting, or, to say it in fewer words, the Incouragement and Protection he gives to Arts and Learning.

**BUT**

# 10 The Translator

**BUT** his Majesty being further inflam'd with the Godlike Passion of dispensing the Influences of his Goodness to the most universal Purposes, and justly considering the Education of Youth as the only proper means of begetting the same laudable Disposition and Habit in his Subjects, has lately made known his Intentions of erecting an Academy of a new Model in his Capital City of Berlin, supported by two firm and unshaken Pillars, I mean most ample Salaries for the Teachers, and most easy Expences for the Learners; which will infallibly attract the best of the first, as well as the most of the last.

**THE Regulations, Statutes, and Privileges of this Royal Foundation I send you inclos'd: and tho I shall not inquire how far**  
your

*a Particular Friend.* 111

your Thoughts and this Plan are conformable in the Art of breeding a complete Gentleman, nor enter into the particular Commendation of the several Laws, the many Branches of useful and necessary Attainments, or the admirable Method whereby the whole is manag'd; yet I cannot but here observe, what a sure Foundation is thus laid to supply his Majesty with an inexhaustible stock of able Ministers and Officers, as well as all Europe with polite Gentlemen! What a happy Opportunity there is given of restoring Learning to itself, stript from all the Disguises of Pedantry, Jargon, and Chimeras, and freed from the servil Fetters of Systems, common Places, childish Ceremonys, and ridiculous Habits! What a hopeful Prospect there is open'd of a learned Nobility, and consequently of the real Advancement of

## 112 *The Translator to*

Letters, of experimental Philosophy, and sound Politics! What an inviting Occasion there is for the Gentry of other Nations (not so well provided at home) to travel, for adorning their Minds and Bodys with all becoming Accomplishments, to that Court and Academy! What frequent Occasions for Strangers and curious Persons to distinguish themselves in the Chamber of Conferences, at the principal Table, and in the public Acts! And what a mighty Increase of Trade and Wealth will this Institution bring to the City of Berlin! So real a Benefit will it prove, if duly executed, that supposing the King's Expences shou'd not be made good by the Entrance-mony and Pensions of the Academists, yet in the public his Majesty will be a mighty Gainer, considering the occasional and accidental Expences, which in Persons

of



of that Age and Quality are unavoidable; joining to this the Curiosity of Travellers, with the Visits and Correspondence of their Friends, Relations and Acquaintance, which will quickly appear in the Post-Office, and in all the several Excises.

**BUT** the Glory of doing Good to his Subjects, and benefiting the rest of the World, being his Majesty's principal View and brightest Crown, I cou'd show (did I think you wanted a proof for it) that not only the best of Legislators, Princes, and Nobles, have always most seriously interested themselves about the Education of Youth, but that great Men only are capable to put any such Design in effectual Execution. The Prince of Orators, the freest Philosopher, the most accomplished Gentleman, and the supreme Magistrate

## 14 The Translator to

gistrat of the greatest Empire that ever existed ; in one word, C I C E R O will herein be my Example and Voucher, who is not ashamed to own, that the Instruction of the Roman Youth was the main end of those immortal Writings he has left behind him, \* For what greater or better Gift, says he, can we confer on the Commonwealth, than if we teach and instruct the Youth? especially considering the present Manners and Times, wherein they are so corrupted, that all shou'd join their Endeavours to restrain and reform them, &c. His Prussian Majesty has the Happiness to contrive, and likewise to perform, what the Roman Consul cou'd only wish or im-

\* Quod enim munus Republicæ afferre majas rectius possumus, quam si docemus atque erudimus Juventutem? his præsertim moribus atque temporibus, quibus in prælapsa est, ut omnium opibus reformanda ac docenda sit, &c. De Divinatione, l. 2. c. 2.

per-

*a Particular Friend.* 15

perfectly indeavor, in that corrupt and declining State of his Country, when the Persons and Authority of good Men were expos'd to Contempt and Danger; and that it was the Interest of prevailing Wickedness, to make all Men whatsoever as bad as the very worst of the most perfidious, debauch'd, and ambitious Citizens, those detestable Berrayers of their Honor and Liberty, who, by a prodigious Reverse of Nature, did vilely become the Slaves of their Servants, and the Equals of their Slaves.

THE Scheme hereto annext was reduc'd into form by that most capable Minister, his Excellency the Count of WARRINGTON, Lord Great Chamberlain, and who, to the eternal Glory of his Name (the sole Reward that Posterity can bestow, and the greatest that

THESE the

## 16 *The Translator to*

the best Men ever desir'd) has advis'd his Royal Master to lay out those immense Sums for the public Good, which Ministers of baser Spirits wou'd have expended in effeminate Luxury, and rather have profusely bestow'd on the corrupt Instruments of their Vices, on flattering Poetaasters, and obscene Stage-players, than to confer such Favors (no, not for their own Credit) on such as were able and ready to assist Nature in her Pangs, and to help into the World those heroic Births and surprizing Discoverys, which would bring Mankind to a clearer knowledg of themselves and other things, doing Honor at once to their Country, and enrolling at the same time their own Names in the eternal Monuments of History, by their transcendent Performances in all the Arts and Sciences, (the late Reviewer has bestowed

**THESE**



*a Particular Friend.* 17

THESE Statutes of the Royal Prussian Academy are confirm'd, you see, by the King himself: nor can I doubt but the communicating of so useful a Piece, will procure an easy Pardon for the Length and Trouble of this Letter, from,

S I R,

Your most humble

Servant,

March 30.

1705.

J. TOLAND.

C

AD:

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**H**AD I receiv'd these Statutes time enough, they shou'd have bin publish'd with my *Account of the Court of Prussia*, with which they may still be conveniently bound, since they are printed in the same manner. Here also I take occasion to rectify a Mistake in that Account, which, how it came to be there, or to be overlookt, I shall not spend time in telling those who understand not the nature of Printing. Whereas therfore the King of PRUSSIA's first Wife was said to be of the House of *Bareith*, it shou'd have bin of *Hesse-Cassel*, and Sister to the present Landgrave. The Dutches's Dowager of COVALLAND is marry'd since I was in that Court to the Marquis of BARBITH, and her elder Sister was first marry'd to the Duke of MECKLENBURG-GUSTROW, and afterwards to the Duke of SAX-ZAITS, Brother to the Bishop of RAAB. I take this Opportunity of correcting in English what will be printed right in the French Edition; for I foresee that it will be a considerable time before I shall publish the larger Memoirs which I have promis'd.

JOHN T.

The

*The Ordinances, Sta-  
tutes, and Privi-  
leges of the Royal  
Prussian Academy,  
&c.*

**CHAP. I.**

*Of the Academy in general.*

I.

**H**IS Majesty having consider'd  
that great Abuses had crept  
into the Education of noble  
Youth, especially by reason  
that several young Gentlemen were at  
much useless Expences in the Travels  
they had begun, before they learnt the  
Exercises and Sciences that are necessary  
to qualify them for reaping any Profit  
or Advantage from such sort of Voya-  
ges :

ges : His Majesty therefore out of his high Grace, has resolv'd to establish in the City of Berlin, the Place of his ordinary Residence, an **ACADEMY**, wherein not only his Subjects, but likewise Strangers shall be receiv'd and treated, every one according to his Quality.

## II.

**PRINCES**, Counts, and other young Noblemen will be receiv'd into this Academy, and provided with all things necessary. But none under the Degree of a Gentleman shall be admitted into the same ; nor shall any be receiv'd as an Academist under the age of sixteen Years, to the end that they may be the more able to follow their Studys, and the more capable of learning their several Exercises.

## III.

**SUCH** as may not be willing to lodge in the Academy, will have the Liberty of hiring an Apartment elsewhere, provided that they eat in the Academy, wherein several Tables shall be kept, which will be constantly furnished with all kinds of wholesome Flesh-meat, with true Wine, with the best Bread, and with good Beer.

## IV.



IV.

THE first of these Tables shall be serv'd with Silver-plate, to which will be admitted the Princes, the Counts, and their Governors, if they be Gentlemen; and such Gentlemen shall likewise be admitted to this Table, as may be willing for that purpose to pay the highest of the Rates hereafter mention'd.

V.

ENDEAVORS will be likewise us'd to prevent the Differences that may happen by reason of Rank and Precedency, either by appointing their respective Places to the Princes, according to the time of their entering the Academy, or after some other manner; so that no Person may have reason to complain on the Subject of any Right to which he makes a Pretence.

VI.

AT the other Tables no Rank shall be observ'd; but every one may place himself as he happens to come into the Room.

VII.

## VII.

BUT if a Prince or any other Person of great Distinction shou'd become a Member of the Academy, only with a design to learn his Exercises, and that he has a mind to have his particular Table and Equipage by himself; all possible means will be us'd to accommodate Persons so dispos'd.

## VIII.

PERSONS professing the three \* Religions tolerated in the Empire, shall be receiv'd into this Academy; and each of 'em shall even have the Liberty (out of the Academy) to frequent any Ecclesiastic of his Belief for his Edification that he pleases; but particularly to get himself instructed in the true fear of God, and in all sorts of

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\* These Religions are the Reform'd, the Evangelic, and the Roman Catholic. 'Tis wisely don to admit them all, since every one's to spend his own Money, and that there are no settled Fellowships for any Professors. But in an University or Academy to require Oaths or Subscriptions to a particular Set of such as com there, not for a Livelihood but Improvement, looks as if they thought none shou'd have a free Education, or the Accomplishments of a Gentleman, but those of their own Religion: Besides that they shou'd encourage Dissenters to com among them, in order to their Conversion.

Christian

Christian Virtues: Provided that among themselves they avoid impertinent Controversys and useless Disputes.

## IX.

IN this Academy will be taught not only all the ordinary Exercises, such as Riding, Fencing, Vaulting, and Dancing; but his Majesty has further ordain'd, out of his high Grace, that it be furnish'd with most celebrated Professors, to teach those Noblemen and Gentlemen the Sciences which are convenient and necessary to their Quality; such as are Morals, Politics, the Laws of Nature and Nations, the Principles of the civil and municipal Law, Blazoning or the Art of Heraldry, the Genealogy and Interests of Princes, Philosophy, and especially Experiments in physical Matters. Likewise the Mathematics, and all parts of the same, as Arithmetic, Geometry, Mechanics, Optics, Dyalling, Architecture Civil and Military; and even Designing or Drawing, Perspective, the Exercise of the Pike and Musquet, and all military Evolutions\*.

*And this is the manner of the Academy, which is the most perfect and sufficient.*

\* Divinity is not taught in this Academy, by reason not only of the different Religions, but also because there is sufficient

## X.

THERE will be also taught in the same all the Languages which are at present the most in use; as Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, English, and even the German shall be taught there in all its Purity, to which particular Application will be made at Meals,

## XI.

AND to the end that every thing be don according to Order in this Academy, \* Prayers will be perform'd in Summer at five a Clock in the Morning, and in the Winter at Seven, at which are to be present all that reside within or without the Academy, in default whereof they must submit to the Penalties that shall be impos'd upon them.

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sufficient Provision made for this Science in the several Universities, nor is there any mention made of Medicine, because the Antients thought it mechanic, and that a Gentleman may be accomplish'd without it, tho, in my Opinion, there ought to be a Professor for Anatomy.

\* These Prayers, it's to be suppos'd, will be perform'd in such a manner, as that all sorts of Christians may assist at them with a safe Conscience, without being offended by the particular Doctrins or Concepts of any Sect.

## XII.



## XII.

**AFTER** Prayers are over the several Studys and Exercises will begin, and they shall be continu'd till Noon, at which time the Academists will sit down to Table ; and when Dinner is ended, which shall not last above an hour, there shall be another hour allow'd for Recreation, after which they shall pursue their Studys and Exercises till five in the Evening.

## XIII.

**THEY** shall com to Table again at seven a Clock, and after Supper every one may freely divert himself till nine and a half ; for then the Evening-Prayer must be perform'd.

## XIV.

**THE** Academy shall be lock'd during Prayers and Meals, neither may any of the Academists go out of it without an exprefs Permission : but none shall be hinder'd on a lawful Occasion, particularly when an Academist desires to see or speak to his Relations ; neither shall Strangers be permitted to enter, before they have given previous notice, that none may be there diverted from

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his Studys or Exercises. For which Reasons there shall be but one Entrance into the Academy, at which a Porter must always attend, who, after Evening Prayer, is to take special care of carrying the Keys to the Director, and to receive 'em from the same in the Morning. But there will be certain hours assign'd, during which the Academists may go abroad at their pleasure, on such Conditions nevertheless that they tarry not beyond the prefixt time, and yet less to frequent ill Company, in which Cases they shall be very nicely observ'd.

## XV.

HIS Majesty grants Permission to the Academists to frequent his Court, where the principal Master of the Ceremonys shall procure 'em the Opportunity of appearing on great Days and Times of extraordinary Shows, in such sort, as that they may conveniently see every thing, and even eat at Court on certain Occasions.

## XVI.

THERE shall likewise be appointed for the Academists convenient Places in the Church, that they may assist

assist at Divine Service both on Sundays and Holy-days.

XVII.

WHEN any falls sick, Care will be taken that he be well lookt after, and to give him the necessary Medicaments, the Academy being furnish'd for this purpose with an able Physician and good Surgeons. But in case the Distemper proves dangerous or infecting, there will be elsewhere provided for the Patient a wholesom and commodious Apartment out of the Academy, where he shall be well attended, and have all the Things and Helps that shall be thought necessary.

XVIII.

AND as his Majesty has had a special Regard in this Institution to his faithful Subjects, and that he has the Goodness to provide them with a genteel Education ; he also wills and expects that no Person, of what Condition soever, may send their Children out of his Kingdom and Dominions, before they have bin for som time at this Academy. And in consideration hereof his Majesty promises, in favor of such as shall obey these Orders, but especially

ally for their sakes who shall distinguish themselves in the Academy, to have a particular regard to them, and to prefer them to others in the distribution of civil and military Offices, and even in admitting them to Employments at his Court.

## XIX.

HIS Majesty dos likewise take this Academy into his high Protection, and grants to the Academists that shall frequent it all sorts of Franchises and Prerogatives. As for the Professors and other Officers of the Academy, they shall likewise enjoy the same Privileges, without being subject to any Jurisdiction of the Burgers, or liable to any Dutys or Charges of the City; and they shall be further exemted from keeping Guard or quartering of Soldiers.

## XX.

THOSE who are desirous to become Members of this Academy, shall pay the following Rates, namely,

A Prince shall give for Entrance-<sup>Rixdollars.</sup>  
mony ————— } 150

And



Chap. 1. in general. 29

	Rixdollars.
And for his yearly Pension, Studys, Exercifes, Firing, Bedding, Candles, &c. —————	} 600 *
A Count shall give for Entrance-mony —————	} 100
And for his annual Pension, Studys, &c. —————	} 500
A Gentleman shall give for Entrance-mony —————	} 50
And for his yearly Pension, Exercifes, &c. —————	} 300

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\* Reckoning every hundred Rixdollars at twenty Pounds Sterling (tho in reality not so much) yet 'tis remarkable how much cheaper Learning, Exercifes, Lodging, Diet, and all Conveniences are here afforded than at ours, or any other Univerfitys.

CHAP.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the chief Governor or Director of  
the Academy.*

## I.

**T**HAT all things may be don according to the Intention of his Majesty, he has given, out of his high Grace, the general Protection of this Academy to his Lordship the Count of WARTENBERG his Great Chamberlain. His Majesty has nominated likewise a chief Governor or Director, whom he has establish'd over the said Academy, and has provided that as often as this Place comes to be vacant, it may be fill'd with Persons of distinguish'd Merit.

## II.

**U**NDER this Director or chief Governor are all the Members of the Academy, and all those who are incorporated therein, the Academists, their Governors, Informers, and Servants, as also the Professors, Masters of Exercises, and all other Officers.

## III.

III.

HE shall take care that each of these do acquit himself of his Duty, and avoid all Disorders, by setting before them a good Example in his own Person.

IV.

THE Director shall receive the Money due from every one as he enters, without regard to any whatsoever. After this he'll order their Apartment to be fitted and assign'd 'em, in such a manner that nothing necessary or convenient be wanting. And after every three Months are expir'd he'll receive the money of their several quarterly Payments for each Person: as on the other hand, all the Professors, Masters of Exercises, and Officers, shall be paid from six months to six months in a regular Course.

V.

HE'LL take care that Prayers and Meals be perform'd at the Hours appointed. He'll show their Places to the Princes, Counts, and other Persons of Distinction, and see that every one receive the Honor that is due to him. He will likewise prevent all Noise and Tumults, that there be no Swearing, nor any

any Disorder or Indecencies committed in eating-time, no more than in their several Apartments. And he shall give strict Orders to hinder the Servants from breaking out into any Excesses. For these Reasons all those who are not of the Academy, or who do not wait on their Masters at Table, shall keep themselves out of the Academy during Meals; nor shall any presume to take from thence any kind of Victuals, Drink, or other Provisions.

## VI.

HE'L be very careful that the Overseers of the Kitchen and the Cooks do furnish well-tasted and wholesom Meat, that all be well-drest, that the Bread, the Drink, and every thing else be good in their kind.

## VII.

HE shall have his Place at the first Table; to which are admitted the Princes, Counts, and other young Lords, as well as those among the Gentlemen who shall distinguish themselves by their Studys and Exercises.

## VIII.

THE chief Governor or Director shall have under him an Inspector for his



his Assistance, and to take care of every thing in his Absence, during which time he'll take the Director's place at the first Table.

**IX.** **TO** this Table will be invited and admitted, as much as Convenience will suffer, considerable Persons, learned Men, and also curious Strangers, that there may be Occasions of holding useful and profitable Discourses there.

**X.** **THE** Director shall every day visit all the Buildings of the Academy, and shall carry about him a *Passe-par-tout*, or Master-key, that can open all the Apartments.

**XI.** **IF** dangerous or contagious Maladys grow rise in the House, he'll cause the sick Persons to be lodg'd either in Chambers apart, or even out of the Academy, and see that they be provided with every thing convenient.

*\* As this Rule will not please some Nations, and that on very innocent Accounts it may be inconvenient to every body, especially in their Absence; so, to have it order'd (as it is hereafter) that none refuse Admittance to the Director, when he desires it, wou'd answer all the Ends design'd by it.*

**XII.** **H**E shall narrowly observe the Actions of every body, to the end especially that every Servant of the Academy be exact in fulfilling the Dutys of his Office: and for this effect he is impow-  
 er'd to dismiss those whom he may judge not sufficiently qualify'd, and to re-  
 ceive such as are more capable into their room. On the other hand, he shall pro-  
 tect each Person, and maintain 'em all in the Enjoyment of those Privileges which his Majesty has granted to the Academy.

**XIII.** **H**E's to put the Professors and Mas-  
 ters of Exercises in mind of their several Dutys, and even the young Gentlemens Governors, in case they might have or forget themselves in any manner. But he's to take care very particularly, that the Professors and Masters of Exercises be precise in observing their Hours, and reading their Lectures; and should any appear unwilling to obey, he may give Information of the Matter to his Excel-  
 lency the Lord Great Chamberlain.

**XIV.**

**IX**

## XIV.

THE Chief Governor shall likewise be often present at the public Lectures and Exercises, that both the Masters and the Disciples may the better perform their Dutys. But above all, he shall exhort the Academists to employ their Time well, and therefore he has power to reprimand such as may neglect their Hours of Exercise, whether it be don out of Idleness or Perversness. For these Reasons he is to get frequent Information of all Particulars from the Professors and Masters of Exercises, whose Authority he is still oblig'd to support. But if in the Academy there shou'd happen to be any of those cross Spirits, who wou'd not follow the good Advice bestow'd upon them, the matter must be reported to their Relations or Guardians, and in the mean time they are to be put under **Confinement**, in order to be punished for the faults by them committed.

## XV.

THE Director shall from time to time assemble the Professors and Masters of Exercises to hear their Sentiments; ever consulting himself for the Profit, Good, and Advantage of the Academists.

## XVI.

**BUT** he shall have regard in a particular manner to the Glory and Intentions of his Majesty; and if anything of Importance shou'd fall out, especially among the Princes, he'l give notice of it to his Lordship the Great Chamberlain, who himself will report it to the King.

## C H A P. III.

## Of the Professors and Masters of Exercises.

**T**H E Professors of all the Facultys shall be chosen and maintain'd by his Majesty. They shall comport themselves according to their Instructions, exactly discharge the hours that shall be prescrib'd to them, and accommodate their Instructions to the Genius and Capacity of their Disciples.



II.

THEY shall hold frequent Conferences with the chief Governor, and open their Thoughts to him. They shall jointly examine what is most for the Good of the Academy. But afterwards they must not depart from what has bin thus resolv'd among themselves, nor change any thing in the same; neither shall they ever refuse to com to the Governor, as often as he thinks fit to send for them. For this purpose therefore there is set apart a certain Chamber of Conferences, wherein they shall assemble; and what has bin thus resolv'd among them shall be printed at the end of every half year, as well as the public and privat Lectures (or Colleges) which are to be read by the said Professors.

\* Upon better Information, by the change of Circumstances, or from any other good Reason, they may unquestionably alter both their Doctrin and their Method, else such Conferences were to no purpose; but they are to do so by common Consent, and not according to every one's private fancy, since this must breed as great Confusion, as their perpetual adhering to one Rule would necessarily produce Superstition, Pride, and Ignorance.

But the Professors  
III.

## III.

**THEY** shall not be tedious or obscure in their Lectures, but they are to deliver themselves in the most intelligible manner that's possible for them: nor shall they put any distinction between the Academists, or give open marks of a particular Affection to any of them.

**IV.** **PUBLIC** Acs will be held from time to time, whether in disputing of Theses, or in making some Discourses or Harangues: all which Pieces will be printed and publish'd, under the names of the Academists that shall defend such Propositions, or pronounce such Orations.

**V.** **OF** all that shall be thus printed, two Copys are to be furnish'd to the King's Library, and one is to be kept for the Academy.

**VI.** **NO** Professor shall print any thing without the Governor's Knowledge, and till he has examin'd it before-hand together with him: But the Professors may

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may propose their Subjects, as shall seem best to themselves.

VII.

NO Professor may undertake a Journey, without first making known his Intentions to the Director; but in case he be detain'd or hinder'd either by Sickness or Affairs, he shall take care to give timely notice of the same.

VIII.

NO let Vacations shall be appointed, but the several Studys and Exercises will procede in their Course without Interruption; and likewise the Colleges (or Lectures) shall be order'd in such a manner, that they may be gon thro and finish'd in the space of six months, and so to continue.

IX.

IF any Academists be desirous to have privat Colleges, the Professors are oblig'd not to refuse their Request.

X.

BUT above all things, the Professors and Masters of Exercises must pay due Honor and Respect, as well to the chief Governor, as to one another; and

and be sure to treat the Academists with all manner of \* **Complaisance and Civility.**

.IIV

~~NO Professor may undertake~~  
~~any without first making known~~  
 his intention to the **CHAP. IV.**  
~~and be bound to abide either by~~  
**Of the Academists or Learners.**  
 give timely notice of the same.

I.

**A**LL those who are desirous of becoming Members of the Academy, are to address themselves to the chief Governor, and to pay him their Entrance-money, according as they are severally rated.

II.

**T**HE chief Governor shall matriculat them after this, specifying in the

XI

\* Since the time of Monks, when most Students were design'd for Lawyers or Ecclesiastics, they have retain'd in som Universities a certain distinction of Habits, and a kind of monastical Discipline, which makes the Students look like so many great Boys in Coats, and to acquire a stiffness of Carriage not always suitable to their Condition. But in som others (as well as in this new Academy) the Students go in the ordinary Habit of their Quality with their Swords by their Sides, treating one another with the usual Civilities of Civil Places, and distinguishing their Professors by only uncovering to them first, for they go thither to learn to be polite Gentlemen as well as profound Scholars.

**Matricu-**



Matriculation-Register their Names, Family, Arms, and their Age, how long they resolve to frequent the Academy, and likewise whether they barely design to learn their Exercises, or if they will further apply themselves to sedentary Studys.

III.

PERSONS of Distinction shall be immediatly presented to the Lord Great Chamberlain.

IV.

WHEN they are receiv'd into the Academy, they are oblig'd before all things to learn the fear of God and good Manners, to be constantly present at public Prayers, to go to Church on Sundays and Holy-days, not to lead a scandalous Life, and every one to behave himself modestly, and without noise in his Apartment.

V.

THEY are to study to live in Peace and Union, to abstain from Swearing, Jangling, and too great a Familiarity; to be affable and civil one to another, but particularly towards the Professors and Masters of Exercises.

F

VI.

## VI.

WHEN they are call'd by the chief Governor, they shall appear without Delay, hear with Respect what he has to say to them, answer him modestly, and follow his Advice and Exhortations.

## VII.

THEY shall not neglect the public Lectures, during which they are to suppose that they must not sleep, be trifling, whispering, or disputing together.

## VIII.

IN case that any of the Academists wou'd have privat Lectures to themselves, or learn any Science not publicly taught in the Academy, they shall not want able Professors to satisfy their Desires; but for such particular Instructions they must pay apart.

## IX.

AND to give Testimonys of the Progress that is made in the several Arts and Sciences, public Disputations will be held, as well as public Orations made, either in Latin, in French, or any other Language.

## X.

X.

CARE will likewise be taken to form in the Academy a chosen Library, that shall particularly consist of Historical and Mathematical Books. His Majesty likewise grants the Academists Admission into the Royal Library, and even to borrow Books out of it, provided they have a Note from the chief Governor.

XI.

DUELS and Fighting are expressly prohibited, under the penalty of Disgrace and exemplary Punishment.

XII.

A BOX on the Ear, reflecting Words, and Outrages shall be punish'd with Imprisonment, or with some other Punishment or Disgrace: and obstinate Offenders, according to the Importance of the Matter, be expel'd the Academy, and even banish'd the Country. But if any of the Princes shou'd happen to forget what becoms him, Information will be given therof to the Lord Great Chamberlain.

XIII.

HE that is injur'd shall make his Complaint to the Director, who will

do him Justice by punishing the Aggressor: but whoever will go about to right himself, must hope for no Satisfaction.

## XIV.

SHOU'D any Person be willing to change the Punishment impos'd upon him into a pecuniary Fine, or that such a Fine is inflicted on him, he shall immediately pay the same.

## XV.

AN exact account will be kept of this Mony, wherof a part shall be distributed to poor Gentlemen, whose Wants and Probity are well known; and the other part be given to the Hospital of the Orphans.

## XVI.

THO the Academists are to be modest in their Clothes, yet Neatness is not forbid them: but they shall by no means be permitted to take up any thing on Credit from the Citizens; for which reason the Tradesmen shall forthwith be warn'd to furnish 'em nothing without ready mony, and that otherwise no Pains will be taken to get them paid, unless the Director himself will be responsible for them.

## XVII.



XVII.

**THEY** shall be moderat in their Meals, and content themselves with their allowance of Provisions.

XVIII.

**THEY** shall not eat without leave out of the Academy, nor bring any Company to Table, nor keep any such all night in their Lodgings.

XIX.

**AND** as the Academy is to be provided with handſom Furniture, and particularly with neat Bedding, they shall take care that they be kept tight and clean, and to restore them in the same Condition that they receiv'd them.

XX.

**THEY** are to be mighty careful of Fire, and to recommend the like Care to their Servants: wherfore all Smoaking of Tobacco is expressly prohibited therein.

XXI.

**NEITHER** shall they shoot in the Academy, nor keep any Pieces charg'd in their Chambers: but such as may be willing to shoot at a Mark,  
shall

46 *Of the Academists,*

shall go to the Place that will be destin'd for this Exercise. And as for their Arms they shall all be kept in a Chamber, which is to serve for an Arsenal.

XXII.

THEY shall rise betimes that they may com to Prayers at the ringing of the Bell, and then to begin their Study and Exercises.

XXIII.

\*HE that is to be publicly punish'd for a fault, shall make no Resistance; nor may the rest deride or despise him on that account.

XXIV.

THE chief Governor having a Key that opens all the Chambers, that he may see at all times how the Academists behave themselves; for that reason it shall not be lawful for any of them to bar his Door on the Inside, but all of 'em are oblig'd to \* open to him immediatly.

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\* Reasons have bin given already why this last part of the Order is sufficient for all the Ends propos'd, either as to the Diligence or Company of the Academists.

XXV.

XXV.

SUCH as design to leave the Academy, are to let the Director know it three months beforehand.

XXVI.

THE Academists shall not by any means be permitted to play in the Academy, but they may go to Tennis, provided that they abuse not this Liberty. A Billiard-Table shall be likewise set up in the Academy, at which they may divert themselves every day.

XXVII.

THE Academists, to avoid Confusion, must not be troublesome to the chief Governor, neither may they make any Complaints out of the Academy: Wherefore, as it is intended to assist them in every thing, they are impower'd to chuse out of their Number a Deacon, with whom they may consider every thing relating to their Necessitys or Convenience. This Deacon may, with Consent of the Director, name two others; and these three shall have Audience and Access to him at all times to propose their Grievances, or what they shall judg to be most for the Good of the Academy.

XXVIII.

XXVIII.

THIS Deacon shall likewise have the Liberty of going out of the Academy, and to dispatch all his Affairs, without demanding permission of any Body ; because it is suppos'd that the Conduct of such a Person may be safely trusted.

FREDERIC REX.



COUNT OF WARTENBERG.

FINIS.



THE  
DECLARATION

Lately Published

BY THE

Electoꝝ Palatine,

In Favour of his Protestant Subjects.

To which is Prefix'd,

An Impartial ACCOUNT of  
the Causes of those Innovations and  
Grievances about Religion, which  
are now so happily redress'd by his  
Electoral Highness.

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L O N D O N,

Printed in the Year M. DCC. XIV.

THE  
DECLARATION  
OF  
INDEPENDENCE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1776  
In favour of his Majesty's subjects  
To which is added

An impartial Account of  
the Causes of the American  
Discontent about Religion, which  
are now so happily settled by his  
Electoral Highness

LONDON  
Printed in the Year MDCCLXXVI

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*An Impartial Account, &c.*

**A**S *Liberty* is no where better preserv'd or understood than in *England*, so no where is the Name of a *Tyrant* more odious; nor less detestable is that of a *Persecutor*, as being a *Tyrant* over the Mind, and the audacious *Usurper* of God's own immediate Right and Province. Wherefore since the Arms of our Incomparable *Queen* are so gloriously employ'd to restore whole Nations to their *Civil Rights*, and that her prudent Councils are not less successfully occupy'd about continuing or procuring to all good *Christians* the Liberty of their *Consciences*; so it seems to me to be a very natural Enquiry, and highly becoming such as observe publick Transactions, to examine how far those Potentates, with whom we are under

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any Tie of Friendship or Alliance, are Encouragers of the same generous Sentiments; this being of the utmost Consequence to our mutual good Understanding, both for the present and the future.

Various Reflections of this kind I have made my self, and heard made by others. Sometimes one Prince, and sometimes another, has been the Object of my Meditations or of my Company: but for a considerable space no Prince did more take up the Thoughts or Discourses of the latter, than his Highness the *Electör Palatine*; whose Subjects are divided in their Religion, there being *Calvinist, Lutheran, and Popish* Churches in his Dominions, and he himself being not only of the Persuasion of the last, but represented as a *Persecutor* of the first, in most of our *News-papers*, and in many other publick Writings. But the Result of my diligent and impartial Enquiry has in short been this, That *the Electör neither is nor ever was a Persecutor*; tho the *Protestants*, whose Grievances he has lately redress'd, have suffer'd by other hands more than either *Law* or *Gospel* could warrant. This is a Discovery that cannot but be pleasing to all good *Englishmen*, as well on the account of the present



present Happiness of their *Fellow-Protestants*, as with a particular regard to his *Electoral Highness*, in whom they justly admire so many excellent and princely Qualities; tho they peculiarly distinguish his extraordinary Zeal and Constancy for the *Common Cause* of *Europe* against the exorbitant Power of the *French King*, to whose Fury and Resentments he's so immediately expos'd.

For these Reasons I observ'd many worthy *Patriots* to be truly concern'd, that the Glory of such a Prince should be tarnisht in any degree with the invidious Character of being a *Persecutor*; and I confess that this Consideration did sway with me above all other Motives to examine the Circumstances of this Affair so nicely as I have done. I am neither of his Country, nor of his Religion: I have not the honour even to know his Person, nor am any way engag'd in his Service. But finding the World (as I said) doing so much Justice to his Princely Merit, and so advantageously representing his publick Spirit; I thought it a thing inconsistent, that his *Electoral Highness* could be capable (against the Dictates of all good *Politicks*, as well as the true Genius of *Christianity*) to force

the Consciences of his Subjects, whose cheerful Submission to his Government, or Fidelity and Affection to his Person, I never heard deny'd or disputed. Nevertheless, 'tis a notorious fact, that great Industry has been us'd to make him pass in the minds of *Englishmen* for a *Persecutor* of *Protestants*. After being therefore undeceiv'd my self, I thought it my Duty to undeceive others, were it but out of mere Gratitude for three very signal Services he render'd at different times to the *Common Cause*. The first of these was in the last War: For he was the principal cause of raising the Siege of *Rhynfelz* in the Year 1695, the Preservation of that Place being of inexpressible Consequence; and therefore he chose rather to send his Troops thither, than to keep 'em in his own Country of *Juliers*, to prevent the cruel Spoil and Devastations committed by the *French*, who had an Army there on purpose to prevent the Relief of *Rhynfelz*. The next was in the Beginning of the present War, by his so timely seizing on the Boats of the Bridge and other Materials, which the Enemy intended to lay over the *Rhine* at *Keyserwerdt*, for the Passage of their Army under the Duke of *Burgundy* and the Marechal

chal de Boufflers, who had resolv'd to march strait forward to *Utrecht*, and so to force the *States* to accept of a Peace; which had disconcerted all the Measures of the *Allies*, and laid *Europe* before this time in Chains. The last is, that when at the beginning of the present War, the *Dutch* Troops were seiz'd, and made (as it were) Prisoners of War in the great Towns of *Flanders* and *Brabant*; the *Elect*or march'd his Troops out of his own Territories, which were expos'd to the Enemy's Fury, into the most important Frontier of *Maestricht*, then without a sufficient Garison: A Benefit the *States* will never forget.

But I am to put the Reader in mind of two other things, before I come to a more particular Deduction. I have engag'd, it's true, to shew that the *Elect*or was not Author of those Hardships suffer'd by his Subjects; but it may be pertinently demanded, why he seem'd so backward to redress 'em? Of this, as I said, there are two Reasons to be given. On the first of these I shall not much insist (tho I might allowably do it) I mean the Measures which the *Elect*or *Palatine* was to observe with respect to the enormous Power of *France* as his next Neighbour,

and the extreme care he was to take of not giving that *Monarch* any fresh occasion of Displeasure, by contravening the fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, whereof he would needs appear so fond, that when the *Protestants* made a difficulty of signing the *Treaty* by reason of that very Article, they were told the *French King* would treat 'em as *Enemies*, and make a separate War against them in particular. I shall not insist, I say, on any Measures his *Highness* was to keep with respect to *France*, because I know from good hands, that *Monsieur de Torci* speaking of this *Prince*, declar'd that he observ'd less Measures with his Master than any other Prince of the *Empire*. The other thing I would have to be consider'd, is the most weighty Reasons the *Elector Palatine* had to manage the Court of *Rome*, and to be cautious of making any breach with it, at a time that he stood in so great need of having Justice done him there, in the Decision of the Controversy depending between him and the *Dutchess* of *Orleans*, whereof the *Pope* was in the Treaty of *Ryswick* nam'd for the Sovereign Arbiter. That this was one of the chief Motives of delaying the Execution of his laudable Intentions for granting *Liberty*,



*erty*, I fancy I have good reason to believe: For 'tis observable, that, notwithstanding the perpetual Clamours of the *Diet of Ratisbonne*, and the earnest Instances of many *Protestant* Princes, yet the *Elector* seem'd peremptorily resolv'd to stand by the fourth Article of the said Treaty; *Liberty of Conscience* not being publish'd (if I remember right) in the *Palatinate*, till after the Court of *Rome* had pronounc'd Sentence in favour of his *Electoral Highness*.

After the Publication of this *Liberty*, follow'd the *Treaty*, which gave the finishing Stroke to so great and good a Work. But that the Reader may be the better able to conceive a clear Idea of the whole Transaction, and to form a distinct Judgment of the real Springs of the said *Treaty*, we must go a little further back, and observe that all the *Protestants* of the *Palatinate* enjoy'd full Peace and Tranquillity under the late *Elector*, who was the first *Roman Catholick* since the *Reformation*; nor was there any such thing as Complaints heard of till the Year 1688, that the *French* had seiz'd on that Country, where, besides the unspeakable Cruelties exercis'd without distinction on the *Persons* and *Possessions*

sions of all the Subjects, they were not less sparing to violate all Rules and Orders relating to their *Consciences*, introducing, according to their constant Custom, several *Innovations* in Matters of Religion, to the great prejudice of that *Christian Liberty*, which they found establish'd there. These Violences were continu'd during the whole time of the last War, on the Western side of the *Rhine*. But they ceas'd on the other side, as soon as the Enemy had abandon'd it, in the beginning of the Year 1689, till the *French* having retaken *Heydelberg* in the Year 1693, entirely burnt and ruin'd it. This nevertheless did not hinder the present *Elector*, who succeeded his Father in the Year 1690, to favour and preserve, as much as he could, the antient Liberty of Religion, which was so entire and impartial in this Country, that one of the *Protestant Electors* built a Church at *Manheim* for the Exercise of the three Religions, which he call'd, very sutablely to its Design, the *CONCORDIA*.

Matters stood on this foot till the Treaty of *Ryswick*, which was concluded in the Year 1697, and is to be look'd upon as the real Source and Occasion of  
all

all the Complaints that have so much prepossess'd the World against his *Electoral Highness*, because of his holding for some time to the fourth Article of that Treaty, which provides, that, notwithstanding all Restitutions made by *France* to the *Confederates*, yet the *Roman Catholick Religion* shall remain within the Places restor'd, in the same Condition as it is exercis'd at present; among which Places the chiefest was the *Palatinate*, and which the *French* for many reasons had in their view at the making of this Treaty.

Were I not more concern'd for the Interest of Truth than the Reputation of an Orator, I would ask here, how justly those *Protestants* could blame the *Electors* for observing an Article to which themselves had given their Consent? I would enquire how that Article came to be agreed to by them at all? Or if the Dread of the *French King* was a sufficient Reason for their so doing, whether the same Apprehension was not as good a ground for him to keep to it, till that King became less dreadful to all of 'em? But I take no delight in finding of Faults, or rubbing of old Sores: my purpose is rather to heal and reconcile.

Therefore

Therefore I shall not long insist on a Supposition (which I might very naturally make) of some of our *Protestant* Princes in the place of his *Electoral Highness*, and consider whether in the like case he would be easily brought to turn those of his own Religion out of Churches whereof they were in possession by a solemn Treaty, and to introduce or establish the *Roman Catholicks* in their room?

To proceed then with the Narrative of the Fact, the Publication of an entire *Liberty of Conscience* was the first Step that the *Electör* made to ease and satisfy his Subjects. But as the *Protestant* Ministers at *Ratisbonne* did most pressing-ly insist on the entire Abolition of the fourth Article aforesaid, and the Re-establishment of the Affairs of Religion on their antient Foundation, even so as to join these things to matters of publick Exigence, such as the granting of Troops, and the like (which shews that *Tacking* is as fashionable at *Ratisbonne* as at *Westminster*) For this reason, I say, many Deliberations were held in the *Diet* about the Means of terminating this Difference, without their being able to pitch on any effectual Expedient; till at length



length the *Elector* (to demonstrate his Readiness to accept all reasonable Conditions) came to a Resolution of having this Affair adjusted at his own Court by his proper *Ministers*, and by those who were deputed for that end by his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, to avoid the usual dilatory Proceedings of the *Diet*, which gave small hopes of any speedy Accommodation. His *Electoral Highness* was not deceiv'd in his Judgment herein ; and perceiving what Progress was made in this *Treaty* in so little a time, principally by his own personal Care and Application, he did by his *Ministers* both at *London* and the *Hague* invite the *Queen* and the *States General* to send thither Mr. *Stanhope* and *Mynheer van Ghent*, that it might be brought to a Conclusion with the greatest Honour and Solemnity possible. I know that our *Queen* did readily consent to this Offer, from her pious Concern for the Welfare of the *Protestant* Churches abroad ; and the *States General* having done as much, I doubt not but that both *Envoys* had repair'd to the *Palatine* Court, were it not that they were eas'd of that Trouble by the succeeding of the Accommodation sooner than was expected.

This

The Treaty was concluded and sign'd by his *Electoral Highness* the twenty first of *November*, 1705; and the King of *Prussia* (who in this, as well as in divers other Instances, has signaliz'd his Zeal for the *Protestant Interest*) was so highly satisfy'd therewith, that he made considerable Presents to all the *Ministers* of the *Palatine Court* who had any hand in it. The *Elect*or did in the next place notify to the *Queen*, by his Resident Monsieur *Steingens*, the publick *Declaration* he made by virtue of the said *Treaty*, as may be seen in our *Gazettes*. He did the like to the *States General*, as well as to the *Imperial Dyet*, and to all the *Protestant Princes*. I am likewise well inform'd, that this *Declaration* was begun to be put in execution with as much Fairness as Dispatch, and with so great and universal a Joy of the *Protestants* of the *Palatinate*, that they celebrated a Day of publick Thanksgiving for so remarkable and unexpected a Blessing.

This is a succinct History of the matter of Fact, as punctually as I cou'd have opportunity to make my Observations. I wish I could as easily give the like account of all the *Difficulties* which so long retarded the Conclusion of a Business, which

which seems to have been very fairly intended on all hands. But nothing having appear'd from the *Press* on this Subject, I could only learn from my Correspondent at that *Court*, that after the *Electors*' necessary temporizing with *Rome* and *France* (as aforesaid) the principal Obstacle remaining, consisted in the fixing of the *Time*, which was to serve as a *Rule* whereby to order the intended Reform ; since it was requisite to pitch upon some certain *Period*, wherein things had been settled to the satisfaction of the *Protestants*, the Innovations complain'd of not being introduc'd all at once, nor under one Pretext. The *Protestants* insisted on the Year 1624, and the *Electors*' Ministers wou'd have the Year 1618, because it was provided by a Treaty, that Matters of *Religion* shou'd continue in the *Palatinate* upon the same foot as they were before the Troubles which happen'd on the score of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*: but that as those Troubles did not begin before the Year 1619, it was reasonable to take the Year immediately preceding. The *Palatine* Ministers did further urge, that altho all the other Members of the *Empire* were oblig'd to keep to the Constitutions and Regulations

tions concerning *Religion*, publish'd by the general Consent of the *Empire*; yet that it was not the same thing as to their *Electors*, because that from the very beginning of the *Reformation* they were in possession of a Right to appoint in Matters of *Religion* (within their own Dominions) what they should think most convenient, without conforming to such Orders as either were or should be issu'd by the *Diet* of *Ratisbonne*: and that there were several Precedents of one *Electors*'s abrogating what his Predecessor had establish'd; so that if a *Protestant* Prince (for example) should ever happen to succeed, he must have the same Right of changing in *Religion* what his *Papish* Predecessor had introduc'd. Now supposing this to be true as to Fact (for I am far from allowing it in Right) it must be own'd, that the *Protestants* in general are under a most sensible Obligation to his *Electoral* Highness, who without any regard to so notable a *Privilege*, came to an Agreement so advantageous to the *Protestant* Religion, as we shall more evidently show anon, and as will demonstrably appear by the *Declaration* hereto annex'd.

It



It must be likewise confess'd, that the *Electör Palatine* has merited of our own *Queen* in a most singular manner, by his extraordinary Complaisance in paying so ready a Deference to the Instances of her *Majesty*, in so nice an Affair as that of *Religion*, to the prejudice of his particular Right; and this by so much the more, as that his *Electöral* Highness was known to declare, that if the King of *Prussia* should not be content with what he had granted to the *Protestants* (which appear'd so reasonable to several of them engag'd in this matter, that they acknowledg'd they cou'd have demanded no more, were it left to their sole Arbitration) yet he wou'd not fail to put it in execution, and to send the Result thereof to the *Maritime* Powers, and the rest of the *Protestant* Princes, to convince them that it was none of his fault, if all these Differences were not amicably and finally adjusted. Who can have the Front after this to tell the World, that his *Electöral* Highness is a *Persecutor* of the *Protestants*? Considering especially that he confides his Armys to the Care and Conduct of *Protestant* Generals, that he indifferently admits of *Protestants* into all his Councils, that one of his Principal *Secretaries* of State is

a *Protestant*; and that not only in the *Palatinate*, but also in the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Bergues* (where he makes his ordinary Residence) he grants so entire a *Liberty of Conscience*, as that the *Protestants* may publickly exercise their Religion, and build *Churches* wheresoever they please.

For my own part, I cannot but frankly acknowledg after all this, that I am entirely cur'd of those *ill Impressions*, which I formerly conceiv'd against this Prince as to Affairs of *Religion*, taking him at present to be as much a Friend to the *Protestants* (making a due allowance for his own Persuasion) as I formerly believ'd him to be their Enemy. Nor can I but wonder at the long Continuance of those *false Reports* in this Country, notwithstanding the Notoriety of the greatest part of the Facts we have hitherto related. But I am much inclin'd to believe, that some who call themselves *Protestants*, and who yet appear no great Friends to the *Confederates*, nor to the *Protestant Succession* in one of the *Palatine* Family, being exasperated at the *Electors*'s most particular Zeal for the *Common Cause*, have made it their Business to foment a Distrust of him in the

Opinion

Opinion of this Nation, and so to blast (if they could) all the Kindness and Confidence he seems to have a Title of expecting from the *Queen*, after what he has done for the *Protestants*, with so principal a regard to her *Majesty's* Interposition. Nay, and how far even some *Princes*, jealous of the *Elector's* Glory and Reputation on these accounts, may have contributed to spread those *disbonourable* Reports, is matter fitter for private Speculation than publick Discussion.

But as to what we have so often said, that his *Electoral* Highness is no *Persecutor*, it will clearly appear by the DECLARATION he publish'd in his Territories, upon the Treaty lately concluded with the King of *Prussia*, and which (as was mention'd before) he imparted to her *Majesty*, who was most highly pleas'd at the good issue of a thing she took so much to heart, from her tender regard to our *Protestant* Brethren abroad. This DECLARATION I have hereunto annex'd at large, not only to satisfy the Curiosity of the Publick, but likewise as a piece that may serve for an excellent Model for all Transactions of the same kind. The *Protestants* themselves do not ordinarily grant to one

another what is done here by a *Roman Catholick* ; for not only those of the *different* Religions are made equally Partakers of all Privileges belonging to Citizens, Merchants, Companies, and other Societies ; but are also admitted *indifferently* into all civil Posts and Magistracys, to the shame of such as impolitickly practise the contrary. 'Tis likewise provided with as much Prudence and Justice, as the thing is uncommon, that those of one Religion shall exercise no manner of *Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction* over those of another ; which to do is the greatest absurdity in the World, as it is most reasonable that those of the same Communion should exercise their own Discipline within themselves. The *Electer* will quickly perceive the good effects of this equitable Proceeding, both in the peopling of his Countrys, which of consequence makes him rich and powerful ; and in the Affection of his Subjects, whose Obedience is not half so well secur'd by any Set of Notions or Doctrines (be they what they will) as by wholesom Laws, and an *impartial* Administration. But his most serene *Highness* is likewise so nice a Judg, and so munificent a Patron of the liberal Arts and Sciences, that, in forming



ing this incomparable DECLARATION, he could not be unmindful of restoring the *Universities*, not only to their antient Splendor, but to make them likewise Places of Improvement to those of all Persuasions: which serves to condemn the Practice of those who regulate the Seminaries of publick Education, as if none were to be learned or polite but their particular Society; and yet these will gravely pretend to abhor the like Partiality in the Emperor *Julian*. But here follows the DECLARATION to speak in its own behalf, where note, that *Evangelick* signifies Lutheran, and *Reform'd* Calvinist.

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*We John William, by the Grace of God, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Empire; Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Berg; Count of Veldentz, Sponheim, De la Mark, Ravensperg, and Meurs; Lord of Ravenstein, &c. To all those to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.*

**W**HEREAS it has been always our greatest Care, from the first moment that we entred on the Government of our Electorate, to endeavour as much as in us possibly lay, to prevent and compose all occasions of Differences which might happen among any of our Subjects, touching the Exercise of their several Religions: We have therefore, for these Reasons, from time to time given such Orders as we believ'd to be the most convenient and necessary, not forgetting any means that might contribute to this good end.

end. But having understood, contrary to all expectation, that our wholesome Intention has not had the effect which we promis'd our selves, our Subjects of the Reform'd Religion alledging they were oppress'd by several Grievances: We therefore being mov'd by the regard we had to the Recommendations of our Allys, and by our Desire of confirming the Union which is so necessary among our Subjects, have thought fit to cause the ensuing Ordinances to be publish'd in our Electorate, and in the other Territorys therein mention'd, establishing as follows :

**T H A T** from this time, and always for the future, it shall be lawful for all our Subjects of the *Palatinate*, who profess any of the three Religions tolerated in the Holy *Roman Empire*, especially to those of the Bayliwick of *Termersheim*, to exercise and enjoy an entire Liberty of Conscience, the Abuses which may have been introduc'd contrary to the same, being first suppress'd; and that they be neither troubled therein, nor disquieted in any manner whatsoever. To this end we command to be observ'd at all times, without any Contravention,

travention, the Points hereafter specify'd, to which our Subjects are requir'd to conform, and to regulate themselves accordingly, on pain of our highest Indignation in case of Disobedience.

This being premis'd, every Person, whether he be young or old, when he's arriv'd to the Age of Discretion, may profess any of the three Religions tolerated in the Holy Roman Empire, openly and without any molestation, enjoying an entire Liberty of Conscience, and being free to embrace the one or the other Religion, as to himself shall seem best : to which end all Orders, that may have hitherto been issu'd out in the *Palatinate*, and in the Bayliwick of *Termersheim*, contrary to this Liberty of Conscience, are hereby repeal'd.

In the Marriages which shall be contracted between Persons of different Religions, it shall be lawful for the Parents to cause their Children to be baptiz'd and brought up in the Religion they have agreed upon in their Contract, conformably to the Matrimonial Consistory, or as they may agree after their Marriage : which nevertheless they shall be oblig'd to prove by authentick Witnesses ; for otherwise, if it does not appear in their  
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**Contract of Marriage** that this point is specify'd therein, the Children are to follow in their Religion the Heads of Families. But those Children themselves shall enjoy an entire Liberty of Conscience (as above provided) when they shall come to the Age of Discretion ; and it shall be likewise free for the surviving Father or Mother to bring up their Children in their own Religion, as they shall think fit.

When a Marriage is to be celebrated between Persons of different Religions, the Banes shall be publish'd in the Churches of both their Persuasions, tho they should live in the same City or Parish ; and the said Persons are oblig'd to demand a Licence, which shall be always granted without Mony or any Obstacle whatsoever.

In performing the Ceremony of Marriage, the Bride shall follow the Bridegroom. The Catholick Priests and Curates may not marry any Protestants without obtaining the Dispensation of the Banes of their Ministers ; neither may the Protestant Ministers marry any Roman Catholick without the Dispensation of their Banes from their Priests or Curates.

To

To Orphans shall be appointed Guardians of the Religion in which they are to be educated, according to the Contract of Marriage between their Fathers and Mothers; or in default thereof, according to the Rule for this purpose specify'd above.

The foresaid Reform'd and Lutherans shall not be oblig'd to observe any other Ceremonies but their own. Wherefore when there are Catholick Processions, they shall neither directly nor indirectly be constrain'd to strow Herbs, plant May-poles, nor to ring the Bells in the month of *May*, on other Holidays, nor at the *Avemaria*; and much less shall they be requir'd to assist at the Processions with their Arms, or to carry Crosses or Banners, or to take off their Hats when the Bells ring to Prayer at Morning, Noon, and Night. They shall not therefore be molested nor disquieted by any Person for the causes now mention'd, nor bound to be present at any of these Catholick Ceremonies. In like manner the Catholicks shall neither directly nor indirectly be troubled in any manner, be disquieted or hinder'd in their Divine Service, or in any other of their ordinary Ceremonies.

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Furthermore, the foresaid Reform'd and Lutherans shall not be oblig'd to conform to the Customs of the Catholicks, which prohibit the solemnizing of Marriage at certain times; but may marry at any time after they have demanded permission from the Palatine Regency.

Neither shall the said Reform'd and Lutherans be oblig'd, when a Procession goes along, or the Sacrament is carry'd to sick Persons, to present their Arms or to fall upon their knees. Nevertheless, they may not give any offence of set purpose, but retire into some House till the Procession is past, or (if it be in a place where this cannot be done) they are only requir'd to take off their Hats.

It shall be also lawful for the said Reform'd or Lutherans, whether inhabiting Cities or Villages, to follow their work on the Catholick Holidays within their Houses, only keeping their Doors, Shops, and Windows shut; neither shall they on this account have reason to fear any Inquisition or Punishment. But all Smiths and other Handicraftsmen that make a noise, shall not work on the said Days, unless it be for Passengers, or in cases of necessity.

The

The Lutherans and the Reform'd may, on the Catholick Holidays, keep their Schools open, catechise their Youth, and celebrate their monthly Days of Prayer.

Those of the Confession of *Augsburg* shall not be oblig'd to use what is call'd the Baptism of Necessity, or that of Catholick Midwives, against their will.

It shall be lawful for the Reform'd and Lutherans to eat Flesh-Meat in their Houses during Lent, and on the Catholick Days of Abstinence.

No Person, whether Ecclesiastick or Secular, shall be persecuted for the sake of his Religion, whether he's born in the same, that he has newly embrac'd it, or made profession of it for a long time past; neither shall he on this account be oblig'd to leave his Country, City, or Village, or be despis'd or affronted for his Persuasion.

No Person shall on the score of his Religion be excluded from the Magistracy, or from the Rights and Privileges of Corporations, Merchants, Trades, Chambers, Companies, publick Contracts, Purchases, Sales of movable or immovable Goods, from the Rights of Succession where it is determin'd, nor from any Inheritance, Legacys, or other Rights whatsoever.

We



We further permit, that in Matrimonial Affairs those of the Confession of *Augsburg* be dealt with in all points according to the *Recess of Religion* made in our Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*; or according to the Judicature which was establish'd there for the Marriages of those of the Confession of *Augsburg*. But this Judicature not being yet re-establish'd there, it shall be lawful for the Ecclesiastical Council of the Reform'd, or to Lutheran Counsellors to this end nam'd and authoriz'd, to judg of the same.

In case any difference happens between a marry'd Couple of different Religions, the Complainant shall be oblig'd to submit to the Decisions of Justice of the Party accus'd; so that the Lutheran shall be judg'd according to the Ecclesiastical Law of the Lutherans, and the Catholick according to the Ecclesiastical Law of the Catholicks, especially in the Point of Divorce and Repudiation.

As for what concerns the Dispensation of Marriage within the prohibited Degrees, all Persons shall follow the antient Ordinance made in the *Palatinate* for the Judicature of Marriages: and thus the Lutherans shall partake of the Benefit of the Law according to their own Religion.

To

To the end that the Difficulties which have hitherto arisen touching the publick Service may be terminated all at once, after mature Deliberation we have order'd they be remov'd, as by these Presents we do remove them; in such sort nevertheless, that it shall remain establisht in the places where it has been in the time of the Elector *Charles Lewis* of glorious Memory, together with the neighbouring States; namely, the Electorate of *Mentz* by the Treaty of the *Bergstraet* of the Year 1650, and by that of *Ratisbonne* of the Year 1653, as likewise by the Agreements made with the House of *Baden* in the Years 1652, 1653, and 1661: which shall all continue in force, and according to the Tenor whereof We shall maintain our Subjects of both Religions, and shall protect them conformably to the said Treaties against all manner of Attempts, so as to meet with no sort of hindrance.

We ordain at the same time (to the end that all our dear Subjects of each Religion may exercise the Worship they profess not only apart, but also freely, openly, and without any lett) that what follows be punctually observ'd touching Churches, Parishes, Schools, their Dependencies, Tythes, and Revenues.

As

As for what regards the three principal Cities in the Palatinate, namely, *Heidelberg*, *Manheim*, and *Frankendaal*, with our other Cities and Bayliwicks, *viz.* *Alzey*, *Baccarach*, *Bretten*, *Lauteren*, *Mosbach*, *Newstadt*, *Oppenheim*, *Simmeren*, *Stromberg*, and *Ladenburg*, when in any of these there are two or more Churches, or Places of Churches, where the Reform'd have us'd the Exercise of their Religion in the Year 1685; or that such Churches have been erected since that time at their expence, and where the Roman Catholicks neither have a Parish nor any Church belonging to their Religious Orders: it is our Pleasure, that one be assign'd them exclusively of all others. However the Catholicks, notwithstanding the said Regulation, shall retain the Church of the Recollects, call'd the Church of the Hospital or of the Garison in the Suburbs; wherein nevertheless neither the Hospital nor the Revenue of the same are comprehended: And also the Catholicks shall have the Quire of the Church of the Holy Ghost, which shall be separated by a Wall, and so the Entrance is to be made to it from without. In exchange hereof the Reform'd shall have to themselves the sole use of the Body of the  
said

said Church of the Holy Ghost. The Steeple with the Bells shall be common to both; as also that of *St. Peter*, with its Quire and Appurtenances. And finally, all the other Churches, Places, Quires, with their Dependencies, and all Parsonage-Houses, Schools, or their Places, in the possession whereof the Reform'd have been in the Year 1685, shall still remain to them: and they shall likewise (in lieu of the aforesaid Churches of the College and Garison) have to themselves exclusively the *Schonaver-hoff*, situated in the City of *Heidelberg*, with all its Appurtenances, to employ it as they think best, either as a Church, College, School, Parsonage-House, or for any other Ecclesiastical Use.

We further ordain, that, according to the above-said Regulation, there be given exclusively to the Reform'd of *Manheim*, the Church that has been provisionally built in the same, with the great Place or Square of the Church, and the Foundation laid therein, which was design'd for the *High Germans* and *Walloons*; as likewise all the Parsonage-Houses, Rectorys, and Schools, whereof the Reform'd had possession in the Year 1685, or have hitherto built or acquir'd by a lawful Title:  
and



and the Catholicks shall content themselves with the Church of the Capuchins, till they have built another.

We further will, that to the Reform'd of *Frankendaal* be given this Church, with its Dependencies; in the Quire of which there is perform'd a common Exercise of Religion. There shall remain to the Reform'd the Pedagogy, the Parsonage and School-houses, with all that they enjoy'd in the Year 1685; and the Catholicks shall have the second Church, but the Reform'd shall have the third Church exclusively for the *Walloon* Congregation.

In the rest of our Towns above mention'd, the foresaid Regulation is to be follow'd, by virtue of which the Reform'd shall have the great Church at *Alzey*, and the Catholicks that which is at present in the possession of the Capuchins. So likewise at *Lauteren* and *Oppenheim* the Reform'd shall have the great Parish-Church, and the Catholicks the two Churches of the Franciscans, which are in the said Towns. At *Baccarach* the Catholicks shall have the Church situated at the foot of the Mountain, and the Reform'd the Parish-Church. Thus at *Weinheim* the Reform'd shall have the Parish-Church situated in the Suburbs,

and the Ruins of the Hospital-Church which is in that Town; and the Catholicks shall have to themselves exclusively the Church of the Carmelites.

In those Towns of the foremention'd Bailiwicks, where there is but one Church, or one Place of a Church, the Reform'd shall have the Body of the Church with its Appurtenances; and the Catholicks the Quire, which is to be separated by a Wall, at the expence of both Parties. And it shall be further lawful for each of 'em to build what they please on their own side, provided there be room for the same.

We further require and ordain, that the Churches in all the other Towns, Boroughs, and Villages of the open Country, where there is but one Church (in which the Reform'd have perform'd the Exercise of their Religion in the Year 1615, and where the Catholicks have no Cloister or Church of their own) be divided; but in such sort however, that the Catholicks shall have any Parish-Church of the said Year, where there is no Protestant Minister at present, but only Catholicks, making a deduction of their two parts in seven, as hereafter specify'd. And that, in exchange, the Reform'd

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form'd shall preferably chuse, out of this Inspection, where the said Church granted to the Catholicks is situated, their five parts in seven, due out of the Churches where the Reform'd Ministers remain at present, by reason of the Church granted to the Catholicks: so that the Catholicks shall retain two Parish Churches, and the Reform'd five of those where their Ministers continue. The other Churches shall be divided betwixt them in the following manner. First, the Remains of such Churches where any Ministers still continue. Secondly, the Churches that are well built or in a good condition. Thirdly, those Churches or Chappels of Ease which are very near ruin'd. And lastly, the real Ruins shall be put together seven at a time; in such a manner, as that in the following Inspection the Reform'd shall have five and the Catholicks two exclusively; of which nevertheless our Reform'd Consistory shall chuse the first, and the Counsellors we shall name on behalf of the Catholicks shall chuse the second, the Reform'd the third, the Catholicks the fourth, and so on.

We likewise expressly ordain, that the Reform'd be left in the Enjoyment of all

Possessions, Revenues, and the great and small Tythes of the Churches that shall be solely granted to their use ; which Possessions, Revenues, or Tythes, were enjoy'd by some Protestant Minister in the Year 1685 as his Stipend, or were receiv'd by Collectors for the use of the Reform'd Church, without any diminution, and with the Franchises whereof they are in possession. And our Chamber of the Finances, with what depends on this Body, as also the neighbouring Collegiales and Communities, shall be oblig'd to pay the same, as it has been formerly practis'd.

The Catholicks, by virtue of the abovesaid Regulation, shall enjoy the same right in the Churches belonging to them exclusively.

But nevertheless their Collegiate Churches, and the Revenues of Cloisters shall not be comprehended therein.

We further consent, that it be lawful for all the Reform'd or the Lutherans dwelling in any place, where there is but one Church, Parsonage-House, or School, belonging to the Catholicks, to perform the publick Exercise of their Religion in any House or other Place that shall be found convenient. This shall be likewise

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as lawful for the Catholicks, granting to each of the Parties the liberty of building, in all places where they find it necessary, new Churches, with Steeples, Bells, and whatever depends on these, as likewise Parsonage-Houses and Schools ; in which case we exempt from all Taxes and Charges those new Places whereon such Churches, Schools, Parsonage-Houses or School-Houses, may be erected ; and we shall in like manner maintain the said Houses and Buildings in their Immunities, so long as they serve for the Uses above-mention'd.

All the Colleges of the Lower Palatinate, Pedagogies, Rectoral Houses, and *Latin* Schools, or their Places ; particularly the College call'd the *Sapientia*, and the School of the *Neckar* at *Heydelberg*, the *Casimirian* College at *Newstad*, or instead of the same an Equivalent in good condition, the Colleges of *Frankendaal*, *Manheim*, and of other places, or the Ground on which they were built, which the Reform'd possess in the Year 1685, shall still belong exclusively to the said Reform'd, with all the Revenues and Perquisites, as they enjoy'd them the said Year.

And to remove all occasion of Disputes for the future, it is our Pleasure, that all the several Religions exercise every where over those that follow their Belief, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, the Right of Pastors, and all other Consequences of a publick Exercise.

Altho the Churches of the foremention'd Places be assign'd to a certain Religion, nevertheless the Rights of the Ordinary or the School, and much less the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, shall in no manner be extended over those of another Religion : and all Pretensions of this sort shall be expressly forbid, and are actually suppress'd by these Presents.

'Tis further our Pleasure, that the Bells and the Church-yards depend on the Churches ; with this condition notwithstanding, that at Burials, Marriages, and the like Ceremonies, the one Party shall for a reasonable Price ring the Bells for the other. And where there is but one Churchyard, it shall be lawful for all the Religions to bury their Dead in common therein, to sing Psalms, and to perform their other accustom'd Ceremonies. It shall be lawful for 'em likewise to procure to themselves distinct Churchyards, or amicably to agree among themselves  
about

about dividing their Churchyard, according to their Occasions and the Situation of the Place, which is to be understood in the following manner. Where the Churches are left in common, the Catholics shall keep the Quire in repair, and the Reform'd the Body of the Church. The Reparation of the Steeple and the Bells shall be common to both: unless the Patron, the Collector of the Tythes, or some other was formerly oblig'd to the reparation of the Churches belonging to the Reform'd, where none shall exercise the *Jus Patronatus*, if it was not exercis'd in the same in the Year 1685.

As in the time of our Ancestors the Rents and Revenues arising from Collegiate Churches, Provostships, Abbeyes, Cloisters, and such other Bodies, have been for the most part employ'd to pious Uses; and we having resolv'd to employ to the same purposes all the Revenues of the said Bodies, which the Administration call'd *Verwaltung* did particularly possess in the Year 1685:

We therefore ordain and enjoin by these Presents, that five parts in seven of the said Revenues (be it in Mony, Fruits, Wine, or in any other things) be employ'd for the maintenance of the Re-

form'd Consistory, of their Ministers, Churches, and Schoolmasters, for the Reparation, Re-edification, and necessary Support of their Churches and Schools.

The other two parts in seven shall remain at our free Disposal, *deductis pro rata oneribus*; and the said Fruits or Wines shall not be purchas'd after the current Price of the Country or without ready Mony, nor in any wise diminish'd, whether it be for Political or Ecclesiastical Uses, nor under the name of the Conservation and Protection of the Country.

And to prevent all Subject of Distrust, we command that the said Goods and Revenues be manag'd by a general Administration, consisting of two Catholick Counsellors and two Reform'd, with the Clerks and other necessary Officers: with this condition nevertheless, that the Catholicks and the Reform'd shall at the end of every three months make a repartition of their Revenues in common, whereof the Counsellors of the said Administration shall give Information by way of Rescript to the Clerks of the Administration in the Country: which Revenues shall afterwards be deliver'd and counted by the said Clerks to the  
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Receivers of both Religions; namely, to the Catholicks two parts in seven, and to the Reform'd five parts in seven, as it has been above assign'd. Nevertheless the least thing shall not be given to either Party before the Repartition is made, and that an account is given thereof to us; with this condition however, that what remains of the same be distributed to both Parties, to put the same to what use they please.

This once done, the Counsellors of the Administration may no longer intermeddle in this matter; but each Religion may absolutely dispose of their particular part. After this, the Clerks shall depend on the said Counsellors separately, and shall obey their Orders without any repugnance, as it shall be enjoin'd them by the Formula of the Oath they are to take.

In all other cases every thing shall stand conformably to the Ordinance of the present Administration.

Furthermore, as to what concerns the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council and Jurisdiction, it shall be re-establish'd according to the Tenor of the Ordinance of the *Palatine* Ecclesiastical Council of the Year 1564; and shall be protected and main-

maintain'd conformably to the said Ordinance, as it has been to the Year 1685, in all its Franchises and Immunities, and the course of Payment.

We also ordain, that it shall be lawful for the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council to adjoin to themselves as many Ministers and Schoolmasters as they shall judg necessary, and to transfer them whither they will, as also to unite or divide their Curacies, which nevertheless must not be done without our knowledg. And in case any Minister shall be accus'd to have preach'd, calumniated, or acted in any unlawful manner against the Catholick Religion, the matter must be enquir'd into as often as there shall be occasion, by employing as many Ecclesiastical Counsellors as there are Commissioners appointed for this end; and the Party accus'd shall be proceeded against according to the Ordinance of the Inquisition of the *Palatinate*, that true Justice may be done.

And to the end that our University of *Heydelberg*, formerly so much celebrated, may be able with the soonest to return to its antient Splendor, and that an opportunity may be given to all the Religions to improve in all the Faculties; we  
have

have resolv'd to settle two Reform'd Divines for the Theological Faculty, and to endow them with the Salaries which they were heretofore accustom'd to receive. To effect this purpose, we expect it from our Reform'd Council to suggest the means to us whereby the said Professors may be establish'd. We shall also expect for the future, that when any of those Theological Chairs come to be vacant, the said Reform'd Council inform us how they may be most effectually supply'd.

'Tis our Pleasure further, that the Charities collected or founded in each Religion be solely manag'd and distributed by the Receivers expressly appointed to this end in that Religion.

But the *Legata* and *Capitalia*, particularly at *Heydelberg*, *Manheim*, *Frankendaal*, and in such other places as there are any, and which are not yet consum'd, shall be restor'd and left to those of the Religion that were in possession thereof before the Communion and Participation now introduc'd : and each Religion shall administer independently the part that belongs to it, in such wise as that no injury be done to the one or the other side.

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As for what concerns Pensions or Stipends, they shall now be paid as they were us'd to be in the Year 1685: and both these and all others that have been hitherto founded, or that may happen to be so for the future, shall, according to the last Will of the Founder, appertain to the Religion he has profess'd.

'Tis likewise our Pleasure, that in the Hospitals, in the Houses for Orphans, and in the Alms-Houses, erected by the Inhabitants and Citizens of the *Palatinate*, those of both Religions be admitted according to the Proportion by us accorded of  $\frac{3}{7}$  and  $\frac{5}{7}$ , without being molested in any manner on the account of their Persuasion: and the Orphans shall be bred in the Religion that was profess'd by their Parents. For the rest, we ordain, that without regard to their Religion, the Poor and the Sick be admitted into the same, and enjoy an entire Liberty of Conscience.

We further will and command, that not only the Church granted to them in the Year 1624, be solely left to the Lutherans; but likewise all those they have hitherto built, or shall build in time to come: and the Evangelick Consistory establish'd by us, shall continue independent



dent of the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Council ; and they shall have the Administration of such Ecclesiastical Goods, Parsonage-Houses, and Schools, as well as of all the other Revenues whereof they shall probably appear to have enjoy'd the Possession, in the Year 1624.

*Given at Duffeldorp the 21<sup>st</sup> of  
November, 1705.*

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A Letter to Dr. *Lancaster*: wherein  
the Resistances of the People under the  
Conduct of the Prince of *Orange*, and  
the placing K. *William* on the Throne,  
are vindicated from the Imputations of  
Usurpation and Rebellion. With Re-  
marks on the Abdication of K. *Charles*  
I. and K. *James* II. By *Sam. Palmer*.

A New Catechism, with Dr. *Nichol-*  
son's nine Articles. With a Preface  
relating to the true Interest of *Great*  
*Britain*, both in Church and State.

The Protestant Union, or Principles  
wherein *English* Protestants are ag-

The Danger of the Church once  
into.

The *Scotch* Medal decipher'd, or  
marks on the late Proceedings of  
Faculty of Advocates at *Edinbur-*  
upon receiving the Pretender's Mo-

Some Thoughts on the Representa-  
of the Lower House of Convocation.  
In a Letter to Dr. *Astlebury*.

A Letter to a High-Churchman, in  
answer to the Reasons why this Nation  
should put a speedy End to this Expen-  
sive War.

A Letter to *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Esq; oc-  
casion'd by the Letter to the *Examiner*.

A Letter to a North-Wiltshire Cler-  
gyman, relating to an Address from  
that Archdeaconry to the Queen. With  
a Character of the Bishop of *Salum*,  
and an Account of the Clergy's Beha-  
viour towards him.

Dr. *Sacheverel's* Speech at his Trial:  
With Reflections upon it, Paragraph by  
Paragraph. Wherein the Charge of the  
Commons is fully justify'd, from all  
his Sermons and other Writings. To  
which are added, Her Majesty's Letter  
when Princess, to the Queen; Prince  
*George's* and the L. *Churchil's* Letters  
to K. *James*, &c.